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The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

189 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in Jime, 1785, and is now In its one hundred and liftleth year. It is the object to expanyer in the Union, and, with less them half a dozen exceptions, the added printed in the English integrage, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight coloring in the land to the property of the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business much seed of the property of the limited space.

given to advertising is 121, some of the ness men.
Thinks: \$100 a year in advance. Single ropies in wrappers 5 cents. Extra copies can siways be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the effy. Specimen copies sont free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Eiks Memorial.

The gonual memorial service of Newport Lodge of Elks was held at the Newport Opera House on Sunday afternoon last with a large attendance although without the tremendous crush that has marked some of the previous memorials. The programme was of a very interesting nature and was followed with the closest attention by all present. The stage was juttractively arranged, the altar banked with palms and ornamented with an elk's head, being set in the center, and in the rear was a frame with electric lights, one of which was extinguished as each name of a deceased brother was read. The recitations by Miss Maher, and the music by the Orphens Male Quartette were very good. The selections by the Harry IC. Howard Orchestia were in their usual excellent manner.

Rev. James Austin Richards delivered a stirring eulogy, touching on the immortality of the soul and the life everlasting, his topic and his delivery both serving to hold the closest attention of the andlence. Rev. Nuesau S. Stephens delivered a maging address. treating of what is known of the bareafter and how much of the ordinary faith has been destroyed by the writings and teachings of scientific minds. He brought a message of cheer to the relatives of the departed brothers.

Captain Eldridge Injured.

Captain George W. Eldridge sustained serious and painful injuries by falling at the railroad station in this city, Monday evening. He had comin on an evening train and while de scending to the pintform from the car steps he was unable in the darkness to dislinguish the proper place to step and plunged down between the plat-, form and the steps. He fell forward on his face and badly wrenched his back. He was removed to the Perry | Total, House for the night but suffered great ly and early the next morning he was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Eidridge was sent for and came on to attend bim-

Captain Eldridge is well known as the author of many valuable charts. He has spent much of his time in Newport of late years, where he has many A few months ago he spent several weeks bere exhibiting a new automatic attachment for a telephone in which he succeeded in interesting many Newporters.

Social Gathering.

The regular meeting of Malbone Lodge, No. 83, N. E. O. P., was beld in Mercury Hall Thursday evening when considerable business of importance was transacted. At the close of the meeting the members and their friends enjoyed several hours at whist. It was quarter to eleven when the Warden of the Lodge, Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, called the last hand, and it was found that the three ladles' prizes for the best scores were won by Miss Madeline Ferris, Mrs. Etin A. MacDonald and Mrs. Harry S. West. In the contest for the gentlements prizes the litat was awarded to Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, who played the part of a gentleman. while Mr. W. Frank Kenyon secured the second. There was a tie for the third between Mr. Harry St. Chir and Mr. Harry S. West, the latter win-/ ning in cutting. Light refreshments were served.

The next whist will take place on Thursday evening, January 16.

Mr. and. Mrs. William R. Hunter leave today for Tampa, Fia., where they will spend the winter. They will be accompanied by Hon, Melville Bull, who will cruise in Fiorida waters in his house boat.

The City Election.

There was not much interest taken in the esty election on Tuesday and a small vote was cast. There was a very good reason for a small registry vote for those persons who vote only by reason of being registered had absolutely no voice in the election. They had the right to vote only for mayor, school committee, and warden and clerk, and for none of these positions was there any contest. Consequently the registry voter was neglecting no duty by staying away from the polis.

But the tax-paying vote was also small. Many persons do not seem to take any interest in municipal affairs under the new city charter and would not take the trouble to come out and vote. There was a very marked lethargy throughout the day and night, few persons taking any great interest in learning the result of the electron.

There was no great change made in the personnel of the city government. Mayor Chirks was of course re-elected, no one being nominated against him. The four members of the school committee were also re-elected without opposition, Dr. C. F. Barker, W. W. Covell, Edward A. Sherman and Heury C. Stevens, Jr.

In the board of aldermen all of the present incumbents who stood for reelection were endorsed by the people, and in the fifth ward Benjamin M. Authory was elected in place of Alderman Kane who declined to run again. There were no very close votes for any members of the board, all receiving substantial pluralities.

In the representative council there were some changes made, but the great majority of the retiring members were re-elected. There were some close contests for these positions and it was not until the board of aldermen had completed the official count of the baldots that it was known certainly who was elected. In the second ward two candidates, Thomas L. Bath and Abner L. Slocum, were fled for thirteenth place according to the warden's count, but the official count gave Mr. Baln 260 to 254 for Mr. Slocam. In the other wards too some of the results were

very cto:	æ.					U
		MA	YOR.			
	- 1	2	8	4	ō	Total
Clarke,	433	632	177	130	433	2405.
	SCHO	OL C	OMM	TTEE		
Burker,	875	577	427	345	293	2017
Covell,	592	580	430	- 354	204	1950
Sherman	. 378	573	424	344	209	1928
itevens,	355	586	480	358	281	2066
SCH	:00L F	10051	e PRO	POSI	rion.	
Yes.	212	330	247	205	165	1159
No,	72	155	107	90	94	510

Total. Majority for, 640. ALDERMEN. Kling nym. Albro. 267 203 587 202 204 82 188 200 120 341

l	Ward 5		122	84
ı	Total,		1264	124
	Plarality	for Kingman b	5.	
		Second Ward		
ı			Sheploy.	Kauli
	Ward I.		2.8	1.11
	Ward 2		424	2.5
	Ward 3.		301	18
	Werd I.		302	198
	Ward o.		313	125

B32 Third Werd.

Boyle, Coltrell 201 234 244 117 120 292 290 187 416 110 1874 1250 Tolal, Plurality for Boyle 124.

Fourth Ward Glipin Allon Мирет 124 223 171 146 182 30 141 36 233 44 138 25 140 23 67 99 47 94 54 62 59 74 98 76 141

840 158 751 105 402 Totala Plurality for Cuttrell 95. Fifth Werd. Martin Kalley Schultz Anulony 25 112 46 82 50 89 99 60 13 113 72 53 36 118 104 60 63 220 111 64

965 207 **6**62 462 239 Total Plurality for Anthony 203,

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL First Ward. William Hamilton, Jr., R. S. Langlay, Frank Morgan, Fred W. Winsor, Thomas C. Freeborn, John Parker, John J. Lawton, J. W. F. Powers, William H. Gillian, Henry C. Hacheller, Lewis H. Raymond, 219 218 211 A. W. Amey, Robert A. Danahy,

William II. Tibbetts, E. J. Saulpaugh, Huratio R. Storer, F. W. Pearson, Nathan T. Champion, John W. Schwartz, Oliver W. Huntlugion, Second Ward

201 191

888 S. T. H. Ailman,

H. H. Lawton, Joseph Gibson, A. H. Commerford, Edward T. Bosworth, Benjamin Easton, P. H. Horgan, Arthur P. Jennings,

A. Russell Manchester.

H. L. Dyer, H. L. Dyer, T. Fred Knall, Thomas L. Bain. C. L. F. Robinson,

Abner L. Stocum, Marshall W. Hall. R. D. Wood. William F. Barker, Benjamin G. Oman, E. A. Hassard, Thomas M. Norman, Charles Biesel, Richard H. Scott, G. A. Lake, Thomas B. Tanner. Thomas B. Tanner, William H. Jackson, F. G. Wagner, John A. Hazard, Andrew Edward,

David H. Burry, F. P. Garrettson, John C. Burke, Henry Ecroyd, A. J. Fludder, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Winam P. Shellield, Jr J. K. Sullivan, William Andrews, Jr., Henry Bull, Jr., William B. Franklin, Frederick P. Lee, John C. Senbury, J. Henry Cremin, Simon Koschuy,

George F. Palmer, F. E. Williams, H. H. Diehi, John A. Jacobs

To fill vacancy in third ward, caused by the death of George E. Vernon. Harwood E. Rend, George D. Rumany 171

Fourth Ward. Edward J. Toomey, Maurice Butler, J. P. Carey, John E. Nagle, Marcus F. W beatland. Nicholas E. Dwyer, F. A. Keenan, W. W. Sherman, W. W. Sasiman, J. T. Keefe, French E. Chadwick, Patrick Reynolds, Robert L. Nolan, John T. Martin,

J. B. Botheller, P. P. S. Hale, William H. Schmidt, Thomas M. Scabury Daniel T. Shen, Atrabam J. Carter, Henry A. Martin, J. P. Laucaster, Alexander McLellau, James H. Groughan, James H. Croughan, Joseph S. Gill, O. R. Blackmar, George H. Chase, Alexander Frager, Harry C. Kault, William H. Hallock, Anorew Johnson, Michael DeCotis, Joseph H. Watts Carl E. Lindt,

Fifth Ward. Thomas Ryan,
James H. Boyle,
Patrick Connell,
James W. Sullivan,
James M. Kirwin, John Cassidy, William J. Shea, Michael F. Sullivan, James Meliff. Patrick J. Lyon, Michael F. Martin John B. Sullivan, William H. Maher,

Patrick Morris, Lawrence E. Ebbit, John P. Sweeney, Jeronish J. Lehaue, Timothy C. Coppinger, William J. Blake, P. J. Kellay William J. Biane, P. J. Kelley, George Maher, James J. O'Brien, Robert A. Randall, Charles H. Malley,

WARDENS AND CLERKS. First Ward. Warden-Lawton, J. S., 391 Clerk-Lawton, Benjamin, 368 Second Word. Warden-Goddard, A. G., 590 Clerk-Ebbs, R. C., 590 Third Word.

180

Warden-Harrington, C. F., 421 Clerk-Oakley, A. B., 395 Fourth Ward. Warden-Councily, M. R., 352 Clerk-Doyle, T. L., 338 Fifth Word.

Warden-Sheekey, J. F., 419 Clerk-Ebbitt, P. J., 372. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barlow and Miss Jenuie Davis will spend the whiter to Eustis, Els. They started this week in company with Mr. and

Mrs. Lillian I. Sweet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coffyn, died suddenly at the home of her parents on Broadway Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham.

There was a good attendance at the dance given by Aquidueck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., at Masonie Hall Tucsday evenlog. Mrs. William F. Adams and her

spending the winter in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and family have gone to New York for the winter.

daughter, Mrs. Louise Melcaif, are

Colonel Addison Thomas is able to be out after his recent illness.

Superior Court.

The Superlor Court for Newport County began its December session at the Court House in this city on Monday, Judge Brown presiding. There was not much done on the first day of the session, merely looking over the docket and assigning some of the cases. for trial and continuing others. There were few discontinuances.

On Tuesday the uncontested divorce docket was in order. Surah A. Mue-Donald was granted a divorce from Wa.ter D. MacDonald for desertion and neglect to provide. The court granted the actition of Sarah L. Payne for divorce from George L. Payne on the ground of neglect to provide. Flurence A. Roberts was divorced from Horace M. Roberts of Block Island and was given leave to resume her malden name Florence A. Dodge; extreme cruelty and neglect to provide. Annie W. Tallman pelitioned for divorce from Walter H. Tallman and leave to resume her maiden name. Annie W. Peckham; granted for neglect to provide.

Grace F. Braman was divorced from David P. Bruman and given custody of per unliner child on the ground of extreme crushly and neglect to provide. Stephen W. Coggeshull charged that his wife had several times left him and lived with other men. He was granted a divorce. Gertrade Evelya Perry was granted a divorce from George H. Perry on the ground of neglect to provide. Thomas Samways petitloned for divorce from Alice Samways and II was grapted for desertion.

The case in equity of H. Andley Charke against the Town of Jamestown was put on, Judge Burke appearing for the petilioner and Col. Shettield and Mr. Harvey for the respondent. This grew out of the recent vote of the Jamesiown town meeting to issue tondilibria for additional stock of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company. The petitioner claimed that this action was Hegal on the ground that the warrant for the town meeting was not properly worded and that the hourset was not a legal time. For the defense Mr. Harvey and Mr. Shellichl replied contending that all the acts were legal. The court thought that it would not be advisable to interfere in town affairs by granting an injunction without a full hearing on the merits of the case.

The case of William B. Greenough, Attorney General, vs. Trustees of All Saints' Memorial Chapet was taken up. In view of the fact that it was thought advisable to refer the case to a master to take testimony the case was held open for a while for appointment of a suitable man, '

The Gibbes will case was begun on Wednesday with a large array of legal talent on each aide. The case promised to be a long one as there were many witnesses to be heard. This was no appeal from the decision of the Probate Court in admitting to probate the will of the Inte Eurlly O. Oibbes who died to this city, leaving all her property that she was free to give away to Barnard College, Mr. Thomas P. Peckham being the surviving executor. The claim of the appellants is that the testatrix was of unsound mind when the will was executed and that she was unduly influenced by Auple Nathan Meyer. The respondents were represented by Mesers. Sheffleld, Levy & Harvey, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nolan and Mr. Barney, and the appellants by Mr. Angell, Mr. Swan and Mr. Edwards of Providence.

A jury was empanuelled with Thomas B. Lawton of Middlelown as foreman. The first witness was Duncan A. Hazard, clerk of the Propate Court, who produced the will, Frank W. Hay identified the signatures of the witnesses to the will, of whom he was one, Clark Burdick, another witness to the will, also identified the signatures. Both believed the testatrix to be of eound mind at the time the will was sigued.

For the appellants the first witness was William Andrews, who had kuown Alies Gibbes for many years, He told of his business relations with her and of her actions at the time of her last rickness, indicating that she was not to her right mind. Several witnesses were heard, and a number of depositions were read, tending to show the unsettled state of mind of the testatrix. Objections were entered by counsel to lestimony as to her condition at a time subsequest to the eigning of the will, but the objections were overruled and exceptions noted.

On Thursday a number of letters and memoranda of Miss Gibbes were read to the jury. The deposition of Miss Ratharlue P. Wormeley, of Jackson, N. H., was read, the deponent stating that she thought Miss Gibbes was queer. She told of being followed and dogged and said Miss Post forced, herself upon her. Several other witnesses told of the peculiar actions of Miss Gibbes.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Margaret O. Post, the principal contestant of the will, was put on the stand. She is a 1

early love affair in which her engagement was broken. After that the testatrix became peculiar and and an

aversion to men. She had mistaken views of many subjects. Although at one time the family all lived together, after a while the Posts were not admitted to Misa Glubes' home. Mrs. Ppst's testlinony occupied soveral hours and she was cross examined at considerable length.

sister of Misa Gibbes and told of her

Coples of letters and papers found in Miss Gibbes' room were introduced and court adjourned late in the afternoon for the day.

After devoting considerable time to the will case on Friday the court adjourned at noon until 11.15 Monday morning. The case is still far from finished and will occupy amen of next

Board of Health Work.

In view of the fact that the commitles of twenty-five of the representative council at its meeting on Friday evening declined to recommend to the couneil an additional appropriation for carrying on the work of the board of health, that board has decided that it la necessary to curtail expenses. Accordingly a meeting was held this week when it was voted to discontinue the physical examinations of the school pupils and also the work in the bacteriological laboratory. Letters were sent to the physicians in the emplay of the board notifying them of the action taken and the reason therefor. In response the following letter was received by the board;

To the Honorable Board of Health of

To the Honorable Hoged of Health of the City of Newport:
Gentlemen - We, the physicians employed by you to carry out your plan for the protection of the people of Newport from contagious diseases, believe that you would like to continue with our line of work, but are unable to hundre unable as health as the feature of a shortness of to simpley us because of a shortage of funds. If such be the case, we, realizing the importance of our work for the ing the importance of our work for the protection of the efficient and children protection of the efficient and emission of this city, do hereby cheerfully volunteer our services for such thus as the elly feels justified in receiving the such work,
Respectfully yours,

Respectative yours, M. D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D. H. V. Gartoll, M. D. John H. Sweet, Jr., M. D. Robert W. Kerr, M. D.

The board voted to accept the offer with thanks and the work will there; fore go on without any suspension. There is however but a small supply of autitoxide on band and it will require careful handling to make it hat through the year.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen have held two meetings this week, both very short ones. On Tuesday evening the regular monthly meeting was held for the parpose of approving bills and other bust-

Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as fol-

City Asylum,
Fire Department,
Lighting Streets,
flurint Grounds,
A, Touro Synngague Fund,
Water Supply,
Police,
Park e. Department, : Bulldinge, Public Parks, Public Schools,

City Clerk Fullerton aubmitted bie report showing the balances in each department. Various monthly reports and an inventory of the property of the highway department were received. The street commissioner reported that he had no money to do certain new work, petitions for which had been referred to him.

\$21,709 77

The second meeting of the week was held on Thursday evening when the department pay rolls were approved. There was a little discussion of the matter of creating the Washington street boulevard and the matter was laid on the table temporarily.

Miss Mary F. Sullivan was given a hearing on her petition for \$500 damages for injuries received by falling on the sidewalk on Thames street on August 26. Miss Sullivan told of her fall but was not sure that there was an obstruction of the aldewalk. Dr. Sweet testified to dressing a similar injury some years ago but thought she had enticly reovered from that. No action was taken by the board.

Rev. J. Eldred Brown of Norwich. Conn., has been nominated for archdeacon of New London to fill a vacaucy caused by the resignation of the present incumbent. Rev. Mr. Brown is a Newport boy, a graduate of the Rogers High School, and is a brother of Mr. Thomas G. Brown of this chy.

Mrs. Margaret J. Robinson, proprietor of a number of fashlouable boarding housealu this city, died at her resideace on Catherine street on Etiday in her seventy-sixth year. She had been a resident of Newport for many years and had a wide acquaintance among the summer visitors.

Middletown.

Nicholson-Barker,

Nicholson-Barker.

A very pretty home wedding took place on Saturday evening of last week, at the winter residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Howe Barker of Middletown, on Gardner Street, Newport, which had been attractively decorated with palms and ferus. The bride, Miss Lonses Bancroft Barker, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, was definitly stitted in a dress of white costume chillion and wore a tulle vell fastened with Mies of the valley. Her brids bouquet was of bride's roses and malden but ferus. The groom was Mr. John Nicholson, of Middletown, cliest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Nelt Nicholson, of Newport.

est son of Mrs. Elizabeth Nell Nictorson, of Newport.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harold H. Critchlow, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, and was wime-sed by a largo gathering of relatives and a few inflante friends. The only attendants were the two ushers, Mr. William Harvey, of Newport, and Mr. Julian Peckham, of Middletown. Previous to the ceremony a misleal program was rendered by Miss Sadie E. Peckham, who also played the tridal march from atso played the tridal march from

During the reception which followed several vocal selections were given by Mr. Rarl M. Stone of Newport. Light refreshments were served. The wedding elfs comprised many handsome articles in cut glass, sliver, linen, and furniture. The bride's going uway gown was of blue broadcloth with bat

to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson left that evening for a short wedding trip to New York. They will be at home after January first at their bome on Prospect avence, Middletown.

Mrs. Nicholson had been for unury years a member of the choir of the M. E. Church, Middletown, and for tenyeurs a teacher in the Clarke Street. School in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chroneo Peckhant, their son Harold, and Mes Grace Evelyn Peckhant, left on Wednesday evening for New York en route for their winter home at Eustls, Elector. Aquidneck Grange is preparing to-give a Christians celebration to its members at its next meeting, Thursday of next week, in charge of Miss Anau

A. Oderman and Mrs. Affee R. Hub-Rev. Professor Edward II. Drown

of the Theological School, Chambridge Mass, was the preacher at the Berke-ley Memorlal Chaple on Sunday lest and on Sanday next Rev. Father Offi-cer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, will preach. The Ladics' Aid of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, assisted by the members of the Epworth League, held a well attended sale and supper in the church vestry on Tugaday evening. An oyster supper was served from a long lable set the length of the vestry, from 6 to 8 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, president of the Ludica' Aid, assisted by Mrs. Ahman A. Hrown, Mrs. Etten Smith, and Mrs. Allland F. Smith. .The various sales tables were Smith. . The various sales tables were arranged around the vestry and were in charge of the following ladies: Aprong Mrs. Lizzle Barker; Remembrance, Mrs. H. 11, Critchlow; homehande and y Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham; fancy articles, Mrs. Lydis Tenbody; worsted articles, Mrs. Lizzle T. Peck-ham. The "Remembrance" table yas warsted articles, Miss Litzle T. Feekhom. The Remembrance" table was
the chief center of interest, containing
sifts from 60 friends from the following states: Johel, Ill., Attleboro and
flaverbill, Miss., Wilmington and
East Orange, N. J.; Kennert Square,
Penn.; Newharg, N. Y. Mystte and Warchouse Palut, Coun.;
Napa, Californis; Lewiston, Maine; atso from various portions of Rhode
Island and Massachusetts. Each purchaser was to acknowledge the receipt
of the article by sending a note to the
giver. Among two articles especially
worthy of meation was a book of worthy of mention was a book of mems sent by Mrs. W. H. Turkington, the aged wife of the pastor who was in charge here in 1862, and which was purchased by Mrs. Lydia B. Chase, a member at that time of Mrs. Turkington's Sunday School class, and also several mementoes of the late. Mrs. Affect W. Chase, who was for very many year-closely associated with this church. The receipts from this table netted some \$23.00.

At 8 o'clock an interesting entertainment was given in the church. Which

At 8 O'clock an interesting entertainment was given in the church, which tuchded several vocal solus by Mr Karl M. Stone of Newport, and two instructorated readings, "The Souga of 7." with Mies A. Sarah Ward and Mrs. B. H. Critchlow as readers. These were especially pleasing and included a series of tableaux. by many of the young les of tableaux by many of the young people of the parish. The "Birthday Book," the third number on the program, presented the names of 25 people well known in the community, with the dates of their births and some very apt remark or quotation regarding them, all of which was received with laughter and apphase.
At the close of the entertainment a

At the close of the effectability were sold at auction. About \$72.00 were re-alized from the sale which will be added to the new church building fund,

The severe snow storm of Wednesday The severe snow storm of Wednesday prevented an attendance at the Paradisc Reading Club and at St. George's School where a meeting of St. Columbus Guid had been appointed. Several of the mikkmen were seen in sleighs in the morning, also on Thursday, athough the travelling was heavy, owing to the continual drifting of the anow caused by the heavy what.

Mr. Henry Ball went to New York on Monday and later automitted to an operation in the private hospital of hibrother, Dr. William T. Bull. The oreration appears to have been entirel successful and his speedy recovery iantletpated.

By the death of H. O. Havemeyer one of Newport's well known summeresidents is removed. Mr. Havemoyhas long been the sugar magnate of the country.

By REX E. BEACH.

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CHAPTER XXII.

OLDIERS selzed the young man. who made, no offer at resistance, and the foom became a fiel y alof. Crowds surged up from below, clamoring, questloning, ill some ρ , out the head of the states should down.

"They've gol ltoy Glenlster. He's affed McNamara," at which a murinur mose that threatened to become a

Then one of the nyelver's faction alled "Let's hand him. He killed ten of our near lest right." Helen wheed, but 866 ban, reused to a sort of malevelent consego, quieted the angry

"Officer, hold these people back. Til aftend to this man. The law's in my hands and I'll make him nuswer."

McNamara reased blasself, grouning, from the floor, his right arm swinging from the shoulder strangely loose and distorted, with palm twisted outward, while his bettered face was hiddens with pain and defeat. He growted broken male lie tons at his enemy.

Roy meanwhile said nothing, for as the savage last died in him he realized that the whitling faces before him were the faces of his enemies, that the Bronco Kbl was still at large and that his venue mee was but half completed. His knees were bending; his limbs were like baden bars, his chest a furnace of coals. As he rected down the lane of human forms, supported by his guards, he came abreast of the girl and her companion and pansed, clearing his vision slowly.

Ab, there you are!" he said thickly to the gambler and began to wrestle with his captors, buring his teeth in a granace or painting citors, but they held him as easily as though he were a child and drew him forward, his body sagging limply, his face turned back over his shoulder.

They had him near the door when Wheaton barred their way, crying: Hold up a minute! It's all right.

"Aye, Bill-il's all right. We did our -best, but we were done by a danined blackguard. Now he'll send me up, hul I don't care. I broke blan—with my naked bands. Didn't I, McNamara?! He mocked unstendily at the boss, who cursed aloud in return, glowering like an evil mask, while Stillman ran up, disbeveted and shrilly

"Take him away, I tell you! Take him to jatt!"

But Whenton held his place, while the room centered its eyes upon him, scenling some unexpected denouement He saw it, and, in concession to a nat ural vanity and dramatic instinct, he threw back his head and stuffed his hands into his coat pockets, while the crowd waited. He grinned insolently at the judge and the receiver.

This will be a day of defeats and disappointments to you, my friends. That boy won't go to fail because you will wear the shackles yourselves. Oh, you played a shrewd game, you two, with your senators, your politics and your pulls, but it's our turn now, and we'll make you dance for the mines you gutted and the robberies you've done and the mea you've rulned. Thank heaven, there's one honest court,



"We'll make you dance for the mines you gutted."

and I happened to find ft." He turned to the strangers who had accompanied him from the slip, crying, "Serve those warrants," and they stepped forward.

The uproar of the past few minutes had brought men running from every direction till, finding no room on the stairs, they had massed in the street below while the word flew from lin to Hp concerning this closing scene of thely_drama, the buttle of the Midas, the great fight unstairs and the arrest the Trisco deputtes. Like Sindhad's cente, a wondrous tale took share from the runors. Men shouldered one another eagerly for a glimpse of the nctors, and when the press streamed out, greeted it with volleys of mes-They saw the unconscious mar shal barne forth, followed by the old judge, now a paisted wretch, slinking beside his captor, a very shell of a man at whom they jeered. When McNama ra lurched into view, an image of defeat and chagrin, their volces rose mennelugly. The pack was turblug and he knew II, but, though racked and crimpled, he bent upon them a visage so full of definince and contempthous malignity that they hushed themselves, and their fluol picture of him was that of a big man downed, but unheaten to the last. They began to ery for Glendsler, so that when he lopined in the doorway, a ragged, herole figure, his heavy shock low over his eyes, his unshaven face aggressive even in its weathess, his corded arms and thest bare beneath the fluttering atremaers, the street broke fato wild cheering. Here was a man of their own, a son of the hortbladd who labor-

understood, and he had come into his That Boy dinub and listless, stag-

ed and loved and fought in a way they

gered up the street, refusing the beap of every man except Wheaton. He heard his companion talking, but grasped only that the attorney gloated

"We have whipped them, boy. We have whipped them at their own game. Arrested in their very dooryands-cited for contempt of court-that's what they are. They disobeyed those other writs, and so I got them."

"I broke his arm," muttered the miner.

"Yes, I saw you do it! Ugh! It was an awful thing! I couldn't prove conspiracy, but they'll go to jall for a little while just the same, and we have broken the ring."

"It snapped at the shoulder," the other continued dully, "Just like a Pheyel handle. I felt it—but he tried to kIII me, and I had to do it."

The attorney took Roy to his cabin and dressed his wounds, talking incessantly the while, but the boy was like a sleep walker, displaying no elation, no excitement, no joy of victory. At last Wheaton broke out:

"Cheer up! Why, man, you not like loser! Don't you realize that we've n loser. won? Don't you understand that the Midas is yours? And the whole world with It?"

"Won?" echoed the adner. "What do you know about II, Bill? The Mildas—the workl—what good are they? You're wrong. I've lost-yes-I've lost everything she taught me, and by some dammed trick of fate she was there to see me do it. Now, go away;

I want to sleep."

He sank upon the bed with its taugle of blankets and was unconscious be-fore the lawyer had covered blin over.

There he has tike a dead man the late in the afternoon, when Dextry and Slapjack came in from the bills answering Wheaton's call, and fell upon him lungrily. They shook Roy Into consciousness with Joyous riol, pommeting him with affectionate roughness till be rose and joined with them stiffly. He bathed and rubbed the soreness from his muscles, emerg-Ing physically fit. They made blin recount his adventures to the timest detail, following his description of the fight with absorbed interest till Dextry broke into mouraful complaint:

"I'd have given my half of the Midas to see you bust him. Lord, I'd have screeched with soopreme delight at

"Why didn't you gouge his eyes out when you had him crippled?" questioned Siapjack vindictively. "I'd 'a' done

Dextry continued: "They tell me that when he was arrested be swore in when he was arrested he swore in eighteen different impunges, each one more refreshir!ly repulsive au vigrous than the precedin!. Oh, I have sure missed a plenty today, particlar because my own diction is gettin' run down au' skim milky of inte, showin' and lack of new idees, which I might have assim'lated somethin' robustly original an' expressive if I'd been here. No, sir; a nose bag full of auggets wouldn't have kept me away."

"How did it sound when she bust-d?" Insisted the morbid Simms, but Glenister refused to discuss the com-

"Come on, Slap," said the old prospector; "let's go downtown. I'm so het up 1 can't set still, an', besides, mebbe we can get the story the way it really happened from somebody who ain't bound an' gagged an' chloroformed by such unbecomin' modestles. Roy, don't never go into vawdyville with them personal episodes, because they read about as thrillin' as a cook-Why, say, I've had the story of that fight from four different fellers already, none of which was within four blocks of the serlimmage, an' they're all different an' all better'n your account."

Now that Glenister's mind had recovered some of its poise be realized what he had done.

"I was a boast, an animal," he groaned, "and that after all by striying. I wanted to leave that part behind. I wanted to be worthy of her love and trust even though I never won it, but at the first fest I am found lacking. I have lost her confidence. Yes, and what is worse, infinitely worse, I have want is worse, manners, worse, and its lost my own. She's always seen me at my worst." he went on, "but I'm not that kind at bottom—not that kind. I want to do what's right, and if I have another chance I will- I know I will.

I've been tried too bard, that's all." Some one knocked, and he opened the door to admit the Bronco Kid and

Wait a minute, old man," said the Kld. "I'm bere as a friend." The gambler handled himself with difficul-

ty, offering in explanation:
"I'm all sewed up in bandages of one kind or another."

"He ought to be in bed now, but he wouldn't let me come alone, and I could not wait," the girl supplemented, while her eyes avokted Glenister's In strange hesitation.

"He wouldn't let you. I don't under-

"I'm her brother," announced the Bronco Kid. "I've known it for a long time, but I-I-well, you understand, I couldn't let her know. All I can say is, I've gambled square till the night I played you, and I was as mad as a deryish then, blanding you for the talk I'd heard. Last night I learned by chance about Strave and Helen and got to the readliouse in time to save her. I'm sorry I didn't kill him." His long white fingers writhed about the arm of his chair at the memory. "Isn't he dead?" Glenister Inquired.

"No. The doctors have brought him in, and he'll get well. He's like half the men in Alaska-here because the sheriff's back home couldn't shoot straight. There's something else. I'm not a good talker, but give me time and I'll manage it so you'll understand. I fried to keep Helen from coming on this errand, but she said it was the square thing and she knows better than I. It's about those papers she brought in last spring. She was afraid you might consider her a party to the deal, but You don't, do you?' He glared belligerently, and Itoy replied with

fervor: "Certainly not. Go on."

"Well, she learned the other day that those documents told the whole story and contained enough proof to break up this conspiracy and convict the Judge and McNumara and all the rest; but Strave kent the bumble to his exte

and wontin't give'it im without a price. That's why she went away with him. She thought 'it was right, and—that's But It seems Wheaton had succeeded in another way. Now, I'm coning to the point. The Judge and Mc-Namara are arrested for contempt of court and they're as good as convleted; you have recovered your mine, and these men are disgraced. They will go

"Yes, for six months, perhaps," broke in the other hotly, "but what does that amount to? There never was a bolder crime consummated nor one more eracily unjust. They robbed a reahn and pilleged its people, they defiled a court and made fusible a wanton, they jailed good men and sent others to ruin; and for this they are to suffer-By a pultry one or a short forprisonment, perhaps, by an enhemeral disgrace and the loss of their stolen goods. Confount of court is the accusation, but you might as well convict a unurderer for breach of the peace. We've thrown them off, it's true, and they won't brobbe as again. but they'tt never have to answer for their real infany. That will go un-published while their lawyers quibble over (echnicalities and rules of court. Inguess It's true that there isn't any but If there is Justice south of that mark, those people, will auswer for conspiracy and go to the penitentiary."

"You make it hard for me to say what I want to. I am almost sorry we came, for I am not canning with words, and I don't know that you'll understand," said the Bronco Kld gravety, "We looked at It this way: you have find your victory, you have heaten your enemies against odds, you have recovered your mine, and they are disgraced. To men like them that hast will outlive and outweigh all the rest; but the judge is our uncle and our blood runs in his veins. He took Helen when she was a baby and was a father to her in his selfish way, loving her as best be knew how. And she loves hfut."

"I don't quite understand you," said

And then Heleu spoke for the first time éagerly, taking a packet from lier bosom as she began:

"This will tell the whole wretched story. Mr. Clenister, and show the plot in all its vileness. It's hard for me to betray my uncle, but this proof is yours by right to use as you see fit.

and I can't keep it."
"Do you mean that this evidence will show all that? And you're going to give it to me because you think it is your duty?"

"It belongs to you. I have no choice.

But what I came for was to plead and ask a little mercy for my uncle, who is an old, old man, and very weak. This will kill him."

He saw that her eyes were swim ming, while the little chin quivered ever so slightly and her pale cheeks were flushed. There rose in him the old wild desire to take her in his arms, a yearning to pillow her head on his shoulder and kiss away the tears, to smooth with tender caress the ways hair and bury his face deep in it till he grew drunk with the undness of her. But he knew at last for whom she really plended.

So he was to forswear this veugeince, which was no vengeance after all, but in verity a just punishment. They asked him-a man a man's man -a northman-to do this, and for what? For no reward, but on the contrary to insure biaself lasting bitterness. He strove to look at the proposition calm-ly, clearly, but it was difficult. If only freeing this other villain as well as her nucle he would do a good to her. then he would not hesitate. Love was not the only thing. He murveled at his own attitude. This could not be his own attitude. This could not be his old self debating thus. He had asked for another chance to show that he was not the old Roy Glenister.

Well, it had come, and he was ready.

Roy dared not look at Helen any more, for this was the bardest moment he had ever lived.

"You ask this for your nucle, but what of-of the other fellow? must know that If one goes free so will they both. They can't be separated."

"It's almost too much to ask," the Kid took up, uncertainty. "But don't you think the work is done? I can't help but admire McNamara, and nelther can rou—he's enomy to you for that-and-and-he loves Helen.",

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To a Migher Table.

John Barrett, chief of the bureau of American republics, after various other experiments in diplomacy, came to Washington from Oregon during Pres-Ident Cleveland's second term to get anything the could. He brought a bunch of Oregon boomers with him, and for a time they stayed at the best hotels. The job was slow in contug. and they went from cheaper place to cheaper place. Ilke Mark Twain's office seeker, until they were forced to eat at one of the lunch places on Pennsylvania avenue. One night while they were at dinner word came that President Cleveland had decided to appoint Barrett minister to Slam. Barrett rose from the table and put on his coat,

"Hold on, John!" cried one of his companions in misfortune, "Where are you going? Aren't you going to finish your dinner?"

"Gentlemen," said Barrett as he stalked out, "this is no place for the minister to Slam to dine."—Saturday Evening Post.

An English View of Robert E. Lee. General Robert E. Lee was indeed fully Washington's equal as a hero and a gentleman and much his superior as n soldler. It is only in the larger politleal or semipolitical sphere that he stands lower and there perhaps only because his opportunities were so much smaller .- London Times Review of Trevelyan's History.

What Dropped.

"I heard you let something drop in be kitchen fast now, Kate. Did you the kitchen Just now, Kate, break anything?" asked the tady of the house when dinner was being served. "Only one log of the chicken, ma'am!" replied the girl hanceatly.-Charity.

Monogamy Among Animals.

Animals Succeed as They Approach the Generally Accepted Ideal Union.

From Ernest Thompson Seton's "The Naturat History of the Ten Communication in the November Centary.

It is commonly remarked that while the Mosaic law did not expressly forbid polygamy, it surrounded marriage with so many restrictions that by liv-ing up to the spirit of them the Fieb-iew ultimately was forced noto pure

monogamy.

It is extremely interesting to note that the annuals in their blind groping for an ideal form of union have gone through the same stages, and have arrived all exactly the famile conclusion. Monogamy is their best solution of the marriage question, and is the rule among all the higher and most successful animals.

There are four degrees of monogamy.

One, he which the mule stays with one temale as long as she interests him or desires a mate, then changes to a nother te-ites a mate, then changes to shother for this season may be many times as long as hers. Thus he may have everal wives in the season, but only one at a time. This is convenient for both partles, but it is open to the same objection as frank polygamy. It is the way of the mose. A second kind, in which the male and one femule are paired for that breeding season only, the mate stuying with the family, and sharing the care of the young till they are well prowsumfor. breeding season only, the mais sulying with the family, and sharing the care of the young till they are well grown; after which the parents may or may not resume their fellowship. This is admitable. It is seen in hawks. A third, in which the pair con-ort for life, but the death of one leaves the other free to make og do. This is ideal. It is the way of wolves. A fourth, in which they pair for life and in case of death the survivor remains disconsolate and alone to the end. This seems absent. It is the way of the geese.

Upon the whole, we find the animals succeeding—that is, avoiding thesese and holding their own, spreading, and high in the scale—in proportion as they approach the ideal unton.

One day some Americans on a visit

One day some Americans on a visit One day some Americans on a visit to Whiles expressed a wish to see a certain old and historic church. The incomplent was only too pleased to show them around, especially as he believed it would end in a donation being given to his parochial funds. He is as proud of the school as he is of the church and fluished up by asking them in there also and inviting them to question the schoolers.

One of the party accepted the fuvil

tation. "Can you tell me little boy," he satd to one lad, "who George Washington was?"

"Mes?" said he, "he wass a 'Merryean gen'rat."
"Quite right," said the American.
"And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"
"Iss, surr; he was remarkable 'coa'e wass, a 'Merryean an' told the trewth."
"The American didn't question further.—Cassell's Magazine.

er.—Cassell's Magazine.

The old darky was having his eyes tested for glasses. After the oculist had put up several cards of Roman letters, which the negro value endeavored to call off correctly, he looked over at the oculist and asked, with some disgust:
"Whar's de use lu lookin' at dem

"Whar's on the strong of the strong of the strong of the system of the s

"You may not remember me, Miss Summers," he said, "but I was engaged to you once."
"Indeed?" the summer girl replied coldiy, "you have quite a memory for faces."

faces."
"No," he replied, glancing at her fulr hand, "but I have for the rings I buy."—Philadelphia Press.

His Present—"What do you think?
My wife's father tok! me before we got
married that he would give me a handsome present on our wedding day."
"And didn't he?"
"Well, I waited over a week, and as
he didn't mention the subject I saked
him for it, and all he said was, "Why,
hidn't I prive you my daughter?"

didu't I give you my daughter?"

"But," protested the space writer, "perimps you could use this article if I were to boil it down?"

"Nothing doing," rejained the man belind the blue penell. "If you were to take a gallon of water and boil it down to a pint, it would still be water."

—Chicago Dally News.

"Well, anyhow," said Cassidy, "the

everything's in its right place,"
"Not at all," replied Casey, "whin I wint through there th' other day I seen a lot o' red buckets marked For Fire Only, an' faix, there was wather in thim!"—Philadelphia Press.

"Dear me, I'm sorry to hear it," was the reply. "You're auxious to get away, of course."
"Well, no, sir, it sint that. I was only thinking if anything has happen-ed to my Mary I ought to be playing for the single chaps."—Leeds Mercury.

Friend-I am afraid your husband has a very bad 'cold; he's continually successing. It's quite painful to hear blin. Why don't you ask a doctor to

him. Why don't you ask a doctor to see him? Matron—Well, I'm waiting just a few days because it amuses baby so to see his father sneeze,—Tit-Bits.

Boarder—You can divide a chicken with mathematical accuracy, Mrs. with mathematical accuracy, Mrs. Hashington.
Mrs. Hashington—Dividing it is easy enough. I wish I could multiply it.—Phitadelphia Inquirer.

Lady (formerly hello girl) -- Porter, why didn't you call me as I instructed

you? Sieceping Car. Porter—I did, mam; sho's yo' bo'n, I did. I sade "Seven thirty, mam," an' yo' sade: "Line's outs obder!"—Tolodo Blade.

Earlie (to baldheaded (ather)-Say, pop, there's one thing sure.

His father—What's that?

Earlie—You never was a football

Howell—You seem to think that I will lose it I make the investment.

Powell—My boy, it is just like industing a note for a friend.—Brooklyn Life.

player,

Friend-So that is your little boy? He looks very intelligent.
Proud Mama-Just as I was at his age. My daughter, now, is more like her father.—Nos Loisirs.

"Oheer up! There is a sliver itning to every cloud!"
"Well, what good is that? I haven't got an alreinp,"—Pick-Me-Up, Uncle Joe's Term Off.

From Spare Momenta.

Speaker Joseph G. Camon has been in the House of Representatives about as long as any men, but his record of service is truken by one defeat. That was in 1892, when so many Republical Congressmen were hinked by the Democratic landside. The man who defeated him was Col. S. T. Bussy, a wealty banker flying at Urbana, in the county adjoining Speaker Camon's. Col.- Bussy's campaign' was well unmaged, great effest being fuld on his war record, something that Mr. Camon lacks, and he was returned the vitage by a close smargh. He served his two years in Congress with the vision by a close smargin. He served his two years in Congress without moking a speech, and refused a renormalism, saying that it had been his ambition to serve one term in Congress and that he was satisfied. Mr. Cannon was elected to succeed him, and has never store had any serious opposition.

For the Hostess.

Don't Juss! You may spend weeks or days preparing to receive your guests, but once they arrive you must

guests, but once they arrive you must put askle all Inssing.

Don't be overdressed in your own house, Let your guests outshine you. Do not echipse them.

Don't monopolize the conversation at dimer time. Try to bring out the timens of your guests.

Let shortcomings pass. Nine times out of ten making excused calls attention to some defect that would otherwise have passed unnoticed.—

New York Telegram.

Too Much Publicity.

They sat on the wine embowered porch looking at the glorious planet in in the southern sky.

"I suppose you know, Miss Gladys," send the young professor, butching this chair nearer, "that Mars is nearer to us dow than it will be again for a period of 15 years?"

"Mercy, no?" she exclaimed. "I didn't know that Take your armowy, Professor McGoozie, please. I feel as if everything on Mats was watching us?"—Chicago Tribane.

It was the Saturday night hall in the east end of London. They met at the second dance and sat, out and danced alternatively, until after midnight; he resolved to unhanden his bosom of a load of care.

"It's tunny, Ethel," he whispered, tragically, "but that glum hooking clup over there by the conservatory door is a-follerio" us wherever we go. Wor's is little game? Who is 'e?"

Ethel looked in the direction indicated and answered nonchalently:
"In, O; 'e's the bloke wot bought me my licket."—"It-Bite.

"Chalinot, you don't know your geography lesson at all to-night," said Guuson, Sr. "When I was your age I could ainswer practically every quantou in the book,"

in the book,"
"Well, pa," retorted Gunson, Jr., "Y
guess you had some intelligent person
to belp you with your bonce work."—
Brooklyn Life.

Friend.—One of your clerks tells me yourrelsed his salary and told him to get married, under panelty of dis-charge. Business Man-Yes; I do that to all

my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your in-dependent, concetted men about my place.—Th-Bits.

Landlady (to new boarder who is rather stont)—I am glad to hear that one of my former boarders recommended you to my house.

Stout Boarder—Yes he spoke very highly of it. After telling him that I had tried all kinds of antifat without success he advised a short stay here.—Ally Sloper. Alty Sloper.

Jack (encountering an old friend) .-Jack [encountering an old menta].
Hello, Jim Fancy you volunteering!
Jim Well, you see, I've got no wife
and family, and I love war. But what
orings you out here?
Jack—That's just the point. I've
got a wife and family, and I love
peace!—Regiment.

peace!-Regiment.

"Madam, do you keep hem?" saked the lady with the gold-rimmed eye-glasser at the door of the farmhouse, "Sure!" replied the woman in the door, wiping her chin with her ging-ham apron; "are you lookin' for board, ma'am?"—Youkers Statesman.

"There is a great deal of injustice in literature."
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne;

"they still lusist on putting the name of the author on a book lustead of that of the man who makes the handsome cover design."—Washington Star.

"Dear me, John, this is dreadful with hor weather on us and no money to go anywhere. Haven't you any country relatives you can scare up?" "That's the trouble. I've scared all I've got already."-Baltimore Ameri-

"Manma," said Jamle, mysteriously, "dld I ever have a little brother that fell luto the well?"
"No," said manma, "Why?"
"Why, when I looked down in the well I saw a little boy something like me."

me."

"Is she young?"

"Oh, yee."
"How young?"
"Welf, young enough not to get offended if you ask her how old she is."
"Cloveland Leader.

Horace-Did the college authorities re-instate young Smith after he was expelled?

Horace—Almost? Helen—Yes; I heard life folks say he was halfback.

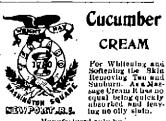
"That fisherman is always talking about the whoppers he caught,
"He doesn't carch them," answered Mise Cayenne. "He merely tells them."—Washington Star. Wiggs-Education helps a man to

make his way in the world.

Digs—Yes, but there is no doubt that a little football experience helps him out of a crowned street car, Horace-How merrily the leaves are dancing over the ground in the breezel localite... Yes; they're about the only things that the summer left pretty well

Weary Willie—Dey say death by drowning is absolutely paintees! ' Frayed Fagin—Perhaps—but it must be extremely mortifying!

Grace-Weren't you ludiguant when George kineen you?
Helen-I should say I was! Every



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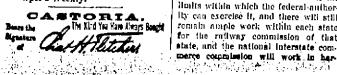
De Hitt-Hello! Where are you going with the gun?
De Witt-Gunning. Where de you

De Hitt-Huh! You couldn't hit a barn door.

De Witt-Perhaps not, but I could hit a barn bore, and I might be tempted to do it any moment.

Hewett—The Iwin slaters look so much alike that I hardly know which one I'm engaged to.

Jewett—What do you care, as long as each girl's father has money?"—Harper's Weekly.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The president in his message to congress says:

No nation has greater resources than purs, and I think it can be truthfully hald that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial abilhy. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment, and it is foolish when such is the case for people to hourd money instead of keeping it in sound banks, for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and hanks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises In any large body of men, however,

there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men presper or commit their misdeeds with impunity their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are lusiness men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they not without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering tomes not only upon them, but apou the innocent whom they have misled It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs, and naturally when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible o minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policles, but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce. No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an ex-treme the national virtue of self reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation heritably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of Interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is lusigalficant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged for Interstate commerce. As a result it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states, such acilon inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax and in cliner case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority siready exists under the constitution h amplest and most far reaching form, but it does mean that there should be in extension of federal activity. This not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoidpublic at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority aiready centralized in the pational government by the constitu-tion itself. There must be no half in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue and has steadily pursued during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and

the administration of the law by the department of Justice. National License For Reliroads.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should now be either national incorporation act or a law icensing rallway companies to engage n interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to emple the commission whenever in its judgment it is necessary to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As stated in my message to the congress year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to these agreements being made bublic in minute detail and to the conbent of the interstate commerce comtulssion being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce the exercise of the authority it already possesses it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads er great cornorations will do well to recognize that this control must come. The only question is as to what goveramental body can most wisely exerclso It. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal-authorby can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the ratiway commission of that

state, and the national interstate com-

mony with the several state commistions, each within its own province, by achieve the desired end.

The Antitrust Law

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great bustness concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public, As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom, but the fullity, of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary. but lacyllable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to rait an end to all corporations, to all blg combinations of capital, us to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil.
Whenever in either there is evil it should be promptly held to account. but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put keep on the statute books a law noint nally in the interest of public morality that really puts a premium upon publie humorality by undertaking to forbld honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business suc-To alm at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little and often the doing of positive damage.

Not Repeal, but Amendment. The antitrust law should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by or to be an incident of a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in Interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

The autitrust law should not probibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished there would remain us an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now lucident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department justice and the courts an impossible It is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such sults. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incldent to the creation of unbenithy and improper combinations instead of walting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy, them by

civil or criminal proceedings. Law Should Be Explicit.

A combination should not be telerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of or whose operations create a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy. Ther violate the common law. doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the congress can close the channels of Ominerce against them for its protection. The law should make its probiblitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action or allegation of such action on the part of the executive or of diver-

gent interpretations by the courts.

Among the points to be simed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering serv-ke at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital and the probiblion of a corporation's making ex-clusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between or combinapons of corporations should be permitted provided they are first submitted to and approved by some approprinte government body. .

Congress' Power.

The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be crealed. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all pintters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a liceuse act for big interstate corporations might be enacted or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be anniogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolisthe combinations to erush out competi-

The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing. with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

Lessons of Recent Crisis.

To confer upon the national government in connection with the amendment I advocate in the authoust law power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce would benefit them as It has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crists it is noteworthy that the institutions which falled were Institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test. National control of the kind above

advocated would be to the benefit of every well managed rallway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional lerminals and improvements in the actuni handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe and speedy transportation fuell-ties are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employees. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitraty and authinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority conferred upon It by the congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear from any reason the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the nutional banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat Inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade, yet II has worked unufxed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government in sceking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns then asseried that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not clapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefft to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation i advocate would be equally marked!

Pure Food Law. Incidentally in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various state food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty co-operation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law, for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of state laws on the subject and then the enactment of the federal law, willhout which the state laws wer largely ineffective. There must be the closest co-operation between the na tional and state governments in administering these laws.

Currency Legislation Needed. I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided of course that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should of course be made with an effective guarantee and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the goverament. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the mme supervision as banks. Legislation to this effect should be cancied for the District of Columbia and the territories.

. Yet we must also remember that even the prisest legislation on the sub-ject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative felly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he luvites disaster, and when wealthy men or mes who pose as such or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such induige in reckless speculation, especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty, they jeopardize not only their own future, but the future of all their innocent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Can't Revise Tariff Now.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system, and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. other words, the principle of the pres-ent lariff in w could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff have should be carefully serutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provid-

ed and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue, but which will at least make good the difference in cost of produc-Uon here and abroad-that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well being of the wageworker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question

of american pone). The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint, both the time and the manuer of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax. When our lax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance inx should receive the careful attention of our legislators. my Judgment, both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation I speak diffidently about the fuence tax because one scheme for an income bix was declared unconsti-tutional by the supreme court, while in addition it is a difficult bax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that It was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have faxed. Novertheless a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desimble feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

immédiately after such election.

lahe: ilance lax, however, is a far better method of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide us to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest from auother, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the pational statute books and as repeatedly declared constituthan as reportedly accepted constitu-tional by the courts, and these laws contained the progressive principle— that is, after a certain amount is reach-ed the beginest or gift in the or death is increasingly burdened and the rate of faxution is fuerensed in proportion to the remotegoes of idead of the man receiving the beginst. These principles are recognized already in the leading clyflized nations of the world.

Germany's Inheritance Tax.

The German law is especially inter esting to as because it makes the lu-heritance tax an imperial measure while alloting to the individual states of the empire a position of the procools and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. Small inherffances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inberliance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if il goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the national government should not impose inheritance taxes in additien to those imposed by the states, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the states levied such faxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate in some cases as high as 25 per cent.

To Tax Nonresidente Higher.

The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon theift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No adrantage comes eliber to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affeeted by such a tax, and as an incident to its function of revenue such a lax would belp to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood.

We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry, thrift and efficiency, which would strive to break up not merely private property, but, what is far more impor-tant, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands.

Such a theory if ever adopted would mean the ruin of the entire country, but proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly op-posed to this class of socialistic the-

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man slands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to account. Everything that can be done under the existing law and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly inducaces both the courts and juries, has been done, but the laws themselves need strengthening. They should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them and so that the real wrongdoor can be readily punished. Moreover, there must be the public

opinion back of the laws or the laws themselves will be of no avail. The CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

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The Mercury.

IOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager. Office Telephone House Telephone

Saturday, December 7, 1907.

New England men are showing up very strong in the new Congress, They come from all parts of the West, but New England was their place of birth.

Postmaster-General Meyer in his anmind report for the June 30 year orges the establishment of postal savings banks as a remedy for hoarding money by the people.

The Newport city election on Tuesday was a tame affair and the changes from last year are too slight to make any change in the policy of the chy government for the year to come.

Thirty-five undle and factories in New England, which have been curtalling production or shut down for repairs for a brief period recently, are expecied to resume operations during the coming week.

The Taft boomers and the Knox boomers, are actually at work. Taft forces are doing the West and the Kuox shoulers are thue far confining their energies to his home State, Peonsylvania. Meanwhile Gov. Hughes of New York says nothing. He seems at this writing to be the most likely looking dark horse.

Upon the ground that it would be amorally and legally wrong for a college to surrender any of its rights in consideration of a sum of money, Swarthmore College will not accept the millions which the eccentric Quakeress, Miss Anna I. Jeanes, left to it on condillon that the institution give up all intercollegiate sports.

The New York Times publishes & large number of replies received from Republican editors throughout the State which show an overwhelming sentiement in favor of Governor Hughes for President, and indicate that if President Roosevelt adheres to his determimation not to run again, the governor will be the choice of New York reput-

A Pittsburg special says that after 30 years of experimenting with the Latin race as laborers they have been found a fallure, owing to their limited capacity for development and frequency of holidays, and that they are gradually being replaced by English speaking men, the United States Steel Corporation already having laid off 100,-.000 foreigners.

Col. Goethals of the U.S. Eugineer Corps is winning laurels for himself as a "dirt thrower" in the Panama Caust. Since he was put in charge more excavating has been done than was done during the whole time up to that date. It begins to look now, if Col. Guethals is let to have his way, as though the canal would be a reality to the not far distant future.

Congress has begun work this week in carnest. Numerous currency reform bills have been introduced but it will he a long time before any of them hecome law. The President has told the leading Senators that he will not attempt to force his ideas as to the financial measures needed upon any of them, but that he will accept whatever Congress sees fit to do in that direction.

The New York Sunday Times publishes fatters from 12 State governors regarding the invitation of President Roossvell to governors of all States to meet in Washington May 13, 14 and 15 to consider plans for the conservation of the country's natural resources. Governor Brooks of Wyoming slone Johnson of Minnesota are enthusiastic regarding the meeting.

Orders have gone out from Union Pacific to begin anew the construction work which was stopped when the financial flurry struck the country. Thousands of workmen are being reemployed and work will begin today from end to end of the big system. An order has been placed for 1500 pressed steel cars. Twenty-five new locomotives for the mountain divisions have been ordered from the Baidwin works. .. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of rallroad ties are being assembled at the eastern terminals at Kansas City and Omaha for the double tracks which will be laid as soon as the grading is findshed.

The President's Message.

The important features of the President's message to Congress are printed on another page of this paper in such form that they can be easily read and digested. The document is one that should be read by everyone. It does not contain any very startling recommendations but is reasonably conservalive. Although the President clearly signifies his intention of following up the railroad and trust investigations he uses no robid language on these subjects and popular confidence is not faither disturbed. The need of auttable currency tegislation is strongly corphasized, but the President does not blind himself to any one method of obtaining suitable relief.

Tatiff metters do not play a prominent part in the message, being dis-missed with the mete suggestion that the present is no time to agitate such matters. The army and navy are commended and further financial support of there important hodies is

Currency Reform.

Congress has now got to work, and nearly every member has gone to Washington with a currency reform bill in his grip. That some kind of reform measure is needed goes without enying. The rigidity of our currency system is an old story. The need of more clasticity has been the cry for a long time. It is well known that the amply does not regulate itself according to the demand. The amount of government notes or greenbacks its unvarying. The larger part of the monetury effectiation consists of gold and silver coin and certificates, and about one-lifth in national bank notes based on densited government bonds. It has been proposed to secure a degree of elasticity responding to the demands of trade by means of a bank currency based on assets instead of bonds, the security for Euch asses being the assets of the banks and their issue being regulated by taxation sufficiently high to compel their retirement when the emergency has passed, Such a plan finds both strong advocates and equally strong opponents. The opposition claims not only that such a currency would be less secure than the bond ourrency, but that there would be danger of its being manipulated by the banks for their own profit. In the face of an already redundant currency, they say, s dollar decilining in value as measured by the gold standard, and mounting Interest rates and commodity, prices, it would be folly to open the door to further currency inflation.

But whatever the contentions of the theorists and however well based they may be, the fact remains that of late there has been a currency familie and a very real need of a large supply. The supply has been exed out to some extent by the device of checks payable only through the clearing house, these forming in effect an emergency asset currency. That there is currency enough in existence in the country, or at least that there is a larger amount of it then ever, is shown by a statement issued by the loan and currency of the treasury department. This gives the general stock of money in the United States on November 1 at \$5,148,776,911, which, estimating the population at 86,547,000, is a per capita circulation of \$38.23. This is the largest on record, and is 15 cents more than the per capita of a year previous. It is also larger by far than the per capita circulation of any European country except France, which has nearly \$40. To judge, however, from recent conditions and the scarcity of currency, it would be thought that the circulation had suddealy shrank to small dimensions. The fact is that the per capita circulation has been steadily increasing in the United States for man's years, and this fact together with the other that the circulation exceeds that of most European countries is urged by the opponents of an asset currency. The point made by a Boston banker,

that what we need is not more currency so much as more credit, is well (aken. It is credit that has suffered of late. From various causes, as the over-extension of enterprises, excessive speculation, etc., credit has collapsed, extensive liquidation has taken place and timed depositors have rushed to get and hoard their money. This will work itself out in time and is now on a fair way toward improvement, Meanwhile, currency reform or no currency reform, some of the banks have been driven to resort to a plain which in effect supplies an emergency curreney not provided by law. Everybody knows that in ordinary business transactions checks are used far more than currency to making payments, that is, orders on banks for the payment of money on deposit to the credit of the maker of the check. In the present does not favor the plan, while Gover-nor Hoch of Kausas and Governor burg and several other cities have met the emergency partly by the issuance of cashiers' checks and partly by the extension of the use of clearing house certificates.

These checks, when bearing the words "payable through the clearing house only," have the character of nonconvertible paper; that is, the holdera cannot demand cash, but can deposit their checks to the credit of their accounts as the equivalent of casti. These checks have been freely accepted in payment of large and small amounts, as everybody understood that the banks were sound and that the only trouble was 'the searcity of currency. On the Pacific coast a plan has been made whereby the banks may take out a special form of clearing house certificate for use as emergency circulation. It all goes to show the need of wise legislation by Congress to enable the banks to meet such a situation as has arisen.

The bids for the \$50,000,000 of Panama eatual bonds were opened. Saturday evening in the treasury department, There were more than 3000 bids, and the loan was many times oversubscribed. It is certain that if the loan had been as large as \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 it could have been floated easily on the proposals received. The blds came from every corner of the country and represented national banking corporations, trust companies, savings banks and other financial fastitotions, as well as many, individuals.

New York World says after a poll of the Republican members of Congression to whether President Roosevelt will be the party's nomineo that 22 report yes, 28 no, and 85 non-com-

.

Weather Bulletin.

Cupyrighted 1907, by W. T. Foster. Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1907. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 7 to 11, warm wave 5 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13, Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 14, cross reach Pacific coast about Dec. 14, cross Pacific stope by close, of Dec. 15, great central valley 16 to 18, eastern states 19. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.
This disturbance will not bring as This disturbance will not bring as

high temperatures as the preceding disturbance did but the cool wave fol-lowing It will go to much lower tem-peratures than the cool wave precedperatures than the cool wave precenting, therefore you may preparte for a biting cold wave that will closs meridian 90 not far from Dec. 10. About that time the storms, particularly in northern rections, will assume the blizzard form. The cold will be sufficient in northern sections to form at least four inches of ice and this will refer a norry with hes neckers whether least four inches of ice and this will raise a query with lee packers whether to attempt harvesting ice or walt till later. That query illustrates the value of good long-range forecasts. Prepure for real winter and severe weather last balf of December. Following Dec. 7 will come a great high temperature wave that will tend toward awakening the buds from their winter sleep. These unusual high temperatures, followed as this will be by severe gott waves, bodes no good to

by severe gold waves, bodes no good to fruits and winter grain. The furmer whose corn is still out in the field and the planter whose cotton a still on the stocks will be losers if they permit this long severe winter spell of December to catch them unprepared.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to James El. Martin for the owner. Amon

Junes E. Martin for the owner, Amon Parmenter, then poer tenement over No. 171 Thannes Street.

Win. E. Brightman has rented for the owner, Herbert L. Williams, the unfornished cottage, No. 2. Whitwell Avenue, to S. D. Hansler.

A. O'D Taylor has rented for Peter Faerber to Messrs. George E. Vernon & Co., a store No. 88 John street opposite their main store, and to be used as supplemental thereto.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Thomas Kerins a stable and some 2,750 square feet of and on Brinley street, to Miss Abby C. Hazard, Emma Hazard and Reus Hazard.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Mrs. Mary

Reus Hazerd.

A. O'D. Tsylor baseold to Mrs. Mary M. Emery of Choimball, Dr. Charles W. Nerdham's villa, barns, steward's cottage, and some 13 acres of land at the opposite side of Honosyman. Hill from Mrs. Emery's own estate. Next summer the Needham Villa will, in all probability, be occupied as it has been for the last 2 years, by Mr. W. J. Lovingood, Mr. Emery's private secretary, and Mrs. Emery will, as usual, occupy "Martemont" her own residence on the northern side of the road.

The city solicitor of Providence, Albert A. Baker. Council Clerk Daniel F. Hayden and several other members of the city government of that city, were "under fire" Thursday in the office of Cov. Quild of Massachusetts. when a crazy man began shooting promiseuously into the assembly there present. He wounded two or three persons but the Providence delegation escaped unharmed. They were present to invite Gov. Guild to attend a City Council banquet in Providence on December 29.

Loss of Quarter of a Million Boston. Dec. 6.—A fire which broke out last night in the Boston and Maine railroad repair shops in East Cambridge swept the entire group of buildings, which include a machine shop, paint shop, boiler shop and round-house, constraing much valuable machinery and 15 locomotives, causing a loss of over \$250,000. During the progress of the fire the horses of engine 31 ran away and killed a specialor at the fire, Augustus W. Iting. Two firemen were badly injured by the falling of

Blame For Explosion Not Placed Brunswick, Me., Dec. 6 - Without fixing the responsibility for the accident by which the Maine Central railroad station was wrecked last Sunday and two persons killed and \several

and, returning to his rooms, committed suicide by shooting. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel of long standing and which had separated the husband and wife two years ago. The

Hotel and Cottages Burned Belfast, Me., Dec. 6 .- The Northport

woman's wound is not considered fatal.

camp grounds, in which more than a score of summer cottages are located, was threatened with destruction early today by a fire which started in the Ocean house. This hotef, valued at \$10,-000, was destroyed and the flames swept on toward a number of cottages nearby. The total loss is about \$15,060.

Boston to Have New Theatre

Boston, Dec. 6.—Plans for a projected theatre to be creeted on Park square, to be built of steel and grantle and to cost about \$300,000, have been filed with the building commissioner of the city. The new theatre will be built for Winthrop Ames of Boston and will Ecut 1180 people.

Washington Matters.

Senator Foraker's Announcement that he is to be a Caudidate for the Presidency Created a Sensation the Past Week-Man Without & Party-President Amador in Washington the Past Week .- Notes,

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1907. Senator Foraker has furnished the

Senator Foraker has furnished the political senantion of the week by his nonolingement that he is not a candidate to succeed himself as Senator, but is a candidate for the Presidency. Opinion is divided as to the motive while prompted this cause. Very few people betteve that Mr. Foraker is so thind to the facts as to imagine that he can be elected President. His persistent opposition to President Roserveit would of fiself be enough to prevent his being made the leader of the Republican party, even if he had the support of his State, which he has not. It was supposed that he would make a desperate fight for the Senatorship, which is the only dight he might bave woo. His declaration that he will which is the only flight he runght have win. His declaration that he will not make the flight for the Senate leaves but one of two possible explanations of his course. He appreciates that he is uiterly defeated, earned even be re-elected to the Senate and is determined to do Taft all the harm he can as he goes down, and this is the explanation favored by the Taft people, or cise, he appreciates he cannot be re-elected to the Senate and has determined to take a gambler's chance and risk what little political prestige he has left in one throw of the dice for the Prest lency. Presi lency.

A curious instance of a man without

A curious instance of a man without a party is presented by the case of the Hon. Peter Porter, Republican member of Congress from the 34th district of New York. Mr. Porter, it will be recalled, entered the race against J. W. Wadsworth last fall, taking advantage of the intense opposition which Mr. Wadsworth has aroused by his antagonism of President Roosevelt and his nearly successful efforts to emasculate the Meat Inspection faw. Mr. Wadsworth, who is is the largest property owner in his district and who has a great many tensul farmers on his estels, succeeded in controlling the regular district convention Mr. Porter was nominated by a separate convention as an "independent Republican," and he also received the endorsement of the Democratic convention, the and he also received the endorsement of the Democratic convention, the Democrate of that district having never been able to elect a Democratic Congress and being only too glad to defeat Wadawarth. Mr. Porter police 25,000 votes, 6,000 more than the normal Democratic vote of the district and he claims received a very large majority of the votes cast. As he had been a lifelong Republican the Democratis were not anxious to turnicut and vote for him.

Coming to Washington, Mr. Porter finds houself on the official list of Conpress described as a Democrat. This he resents, as not only has he always been a Republican but he entered the lists against Wadsworth at the instance and with the encouragement of Presi-dent Roosevelt. Col. "Pete" Hepburg, member of Congress from the 8th dismember of Congress from the 8th district of lows, is chairman of the Republican caccus and as such has authority to say who is and who is not a Republican. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the wheel horses of the inschine in the House, always "voted right" where epects interests were effected, which means, that he voted as Mr. Canton, Mr. Datzell and Mr. Hejburn told him to, rather than as President Ruosevelt asked him to, and the Colonel and his colleagues resent the loss of such a doclleand amenable statesman. Moreover, back in 1890 an imperti-

doclie and amenable stalesman. Moreover, back in 1880 an impertiment "independent Republican" had the auducity to enter the lists against Col. "Pete" in the 8th Iowa district. Col. Hepburn haughed him in scoradning the campaign but when the votes were counted it was found that the Colonel had fallen outside the breastworks and for six long, weary years he strove unavailingly to get back to Congress. "What Mr. Forter's fate in this Congress will be cannot be foretold with ac-

gress will be cannot be foretold with acgress with the cannot be overling with ac-ciprion, but that there will be a deter-nated effort to prevent his accomplish-ing anything for the benefit of his con-stituents and so promoting his own re-election scems abvious.

election seems obvious. President Amador, of Paunma, the newest republic in the world, is in Washington this week and on Friday Washington this week and on Fiday eventa was cuterained, with Mrs. Amador, by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner, attending afterwards the reception at the White House in honor of Admiral Evans. When asked for his opinion about the competion of the Panama canal, he declined to commit himself to any specifical time seasons the versa content for fled thue, saying that was a matter for

and two persons killed and Several others injured by the explosion of a lot water heater, the coroner's jmy completed its deliberations. The verdict says simply that W. B. Woodward and W. W. Hatris "came to their deaths by having their skulls crushed by an explosion of the hot water heater in the basement of the Maine Central station."

A Youth's Deliberale Suicide Rochesier, N. H., Dec. G.—Cotal Chick, aged 20, committed suicide while endling at the home of Miss Abbie Cotter, aged 15, with whom he had been keeping company. Miss Cotter says that Chick entered the hoise, carrying a shotgun, and announced that he was fired of living. He then laid down on a conch, held the muzzle of the shotgun his forchead and pulled the trigger, blowing off the lot of his head.

Shot Wife and Killed Self Boston, Dec. 6.—Joseph Garriglan, aged 27 years, an Armenian, shot kis wife, Delia, aged 29 years, last night, and, returning to his rooms, committed suicide by shouting. The shooting was include by shouting. The shooting was included by shouting that was a mutter for the engineers to settle, but he expressed decided cellef in the benefit of the earli to the caudit on sectile, but he explosion of the earlier and a stoccre hope that the caudit of the caudit of the countries which are size republies of Panama will get together in tasting Pace, for the good of progress. There is a growing that was somilied and collect that the was the the was the the was the same of the good of progress. There is a growing realization of the earlier the the was the the was a worker had a stoccre hope that the candit of the w

Lientennot Colonel J. H. Willard, U. S. A., has attained the rank of Cononel through the retirement of an officer above him. Colonel Willard is the officer for charge of the Narragansett Buy District of the Enginneer Department.

Killed by Corrostve Sublimate Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 6.-Robert II. Buchanan, aged 38, dled last evening as the result of taking a dose of corrorive sublimate a week ago. Buchanan had suffered from melaneholla, but it was denied that he look the polson with suicidal lutent. He was a prominent jeweler of this city.

Eighty-Year-Old Policeman Dead Brockton, Mass., Dec. 5.—Oilleer Roswell C. Amsden, 80 years old, the most aged officer on the Brockton police force, and he active service on the Campello beat up to three months ago, itted at his home here. He had heen III for three months of enneer.

Mids; BRADLEY IS FREED

Jicined Not Guilty of Murder of Form r Senator Brown

Washington Dec. 4.-The fury In the case of M.s. Annie M. Bradley, sarged with the murder of former nited States Senator Arthur Brown of alah at a local hotel on Dec. S. last. brought in a verdict of not gullry. A semonstration of applause followed the innouncement of the verdict.

Mrs. Bradley was immediately discharged from custody and left the courthouse. She will leave in a few days to ioin her sister at Goldfleld, Nev.

Throughout its deliberations the ince stood at 11 to 1 for acquittal until the final ballot, when the lone juror. who was holding out for some form of punishment, gave in and the verdict of acquittal was agreed on.

Steady Drain Caused Suspinsion Kansas City, Dec. 6.- The National Bank of Commerce, the second financial institution in importance in Kansas City, announced its suspension instead of opening yesterday after a steady run of six weeks, during which the bank paid off \$19,000,000 of its deposits, reduced its loans \$3,500,000, cut down its eash resources \$11,750,000 and sold \$2.-000,000 of high grade bonds in an effort to meet the demands upon it. The comptroller of the currency appointed James T. Bradley, national bank examiner, as temporary receiver of the bank, and he at once took charge.

Death of Sugar King

New York, Dec. 5 .- Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Relining company, died at his country home, Merrivale stock farm, at Commack, L. L. of heart failure, following an affack of acute indigestion experlenced on Thunksgiving day. He was the son of the late Frederick Christian Mavemeyer, who, with his father, was the pioneer in sugar retining in this country. He was born in 1847 in this effy, where his father and grandfather amassed a fortune.

Real S-a Officies as Admira's Washington, Dec. 6.—Promotion in the mayy based entirely upon filness instead of by mere scalority, as at pres-ent, is demanded by Rear' Adultal Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his annual report. He says that admirals should be selected from among captains who are essentially sea officers. Ability in other directions should not be considered.

Receivers For damestown Norfolk, Dec. 5 .- Following an allday bearing in the United Stales circuit court. Judge Waddill decided to place the Jamestown Exposition company in the hands of receivers. It is understood that the court will hame three receivers, one to represent the stockholders, one to represent bondholders and the government, and a third to rep-resent general creditors.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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Full Moon, 19th day, 0h. 55m, evening, Last Quarter, 27th day, 6h. 10m, evening, CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

For Sale, Superior House

On East Road, Middletown, R. I. On the Profley line. With all modern ac-commodations, heating and plumbing. Alsol arge Stable and 11-1 acnes of land. Evey distance from Newport, one of the most beautiful bouses in Middletown. Apply to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESPATE AGENT. 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, Nov. 20, Mrs. Lillian 1. Sweet, daughter of Wm. II. and Emetine Colfyn. In this city, fith last, at his residence, to Kinsley's wharf, William A., son of the late Guy and Sarah Avalone, aged 31 years. On December 6th, at her residence, 11 Cutherine street, Margaret J. Robbison, in her 76th year of her age.

In Tiverton, 28th that, Wannis Kelly, In Tiverton, 28th that, Wan Pearce G. Gray, a her 76th year.

In Little Compton, 4th that, Atlanson W. Peckham, In his 76th year.

Wanted-Old Pictures, Furnituee, &c. l pay largest cash prices for old pictures, old furniture, chino, etc. Address flox i, 11-16-2m MBRQURY OFFICE.



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CASTER HADISINE CO., NEW YORK. Smell Pill. Small Dist. Smell Price.

Election of Officers.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—Albert I. Kês-ell. Vice Grand—Louis E. Tilley. Permanent Secretary—Gustavus Stimpson

P. G. Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank, P. O. Trensurer—John M. Taylor, P. G. Truslees—James T. Wright, William D. Tewy, P. G. James E. Wewer, P. G. Keeper of Parophernalla—Andrew R. Davioli.

hepresentative to Odd. Fellows' Home Association—John H. Tierney, P. G.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, 1, 0, 0, F. Noble Grand-George A. Peckham. Yice Grand-S. N. Millington. Recording Secretary-Perry B. Dawley. Treasurer-G. W. Bucheller, Jr. P. G. Financial Secretary-Allen C. Griffith, P.

G.
Trustees—Georga C. Lawton, Eugone
Schreler, A. A. Knowe, P. G.
Representativa to Odd Fellow' Home
Association—Allen C. Griffith, P. G., for two
years; W. H. Si-son, for oou year.

Esther Rebekati Lodge, No. 5, 1, 0, of 0, F. Noble Grand—Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, Vice Grand—Mrs. Barrett, Recording Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Un-

derwood.
Financial Secretary—Mist Surah E. Illiss.
Francial Secretary—Mist Surah E. Illiss.
Trensurer—Mrs. Hebe con Underwood.
Trinsurer—Mrs. Histhop Mrs. Hannub
Dodge, Joseph M. M. Underwood.
Representative to Old Fellows Home Association—Mrs. Barrett.

Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R.

Wester's Relief Corps, G. A. R.

President—Francie Tallman.
Senfor Vice President—Alzada Sleeper.
Junior Vice President—Erama Slimpson.
Treasure—Margary I familion.
Chaplain—Jane T. Lee.
Conducto—Piebe Scott.
Guard—Julia Fuller.
Delegate—Francie Lawton, Emma Lawton.
Emma Slimpson.
"Alternates—Piebe Scott, Ida McAuliffe,
Julia Fuller.

Newport Came, No. 7677, M. W. of A. Neuprit Densul - George S. Oxx.
Ventrible Consul - George S. Oxx.
Worthy Advisor-- David A. Lawton,
Past Consul - Gnatur T. F. Muller.
Clerk - Frank G. Kimball,
Banker - Charles F. Williamsa.
Excorl - Engeno M. Weeden.
Watchman-H. W. Johnson.
Sentry--Jere. Duggen.
Managers - Alexander B. Carr, Seth W. M.
Battene, John W. Wood

Newport Hive, No. 5, Ladies of the Maccahees. Commander-Mrs. Frances L. Booth. Past Commander-Mrs. Mary A. Murray. Lieutenant Commander-Mrs. Mary E.

Nelsh.
Record Keeper-Mrr. Catherine E. Murray.
Finance Keeper-Mrs. Mary R. Wilkey.
Chaplein-Mrs. Emma N. McLey.
Mistress at Arms-Mrs. Mary E. Silvis.
Sergeant-Mrs. Nargaret J. Halpin.
Seninet-Mrs. Anne E. Frsnco.

By-the-Sen Aerie, No. 155, F. O. of E. Worthy President-John J. Hurns. Worthy Vice President-Thomas H. Cul-

in.
Chaplain—John J. O'Brien.
Secretary—William Goodman.
Tressurer—John P. Moy.
Inner Guard—Geotze Martin.
Outer Guard—Geotze Martin.
Outer Guard—Charles Evart.
Trustees—Thomas Hardy, Harry Zeldman,
r. M. M. Shea.
Aerie Physician—Francis A. Keenan.

Newport Council, No. 256, Knights of Columber:

Grand Knight-George R. Patterson. Deputy Grand Knight-Thomas J. Wil-Deputy Grand Knight-Thomas J. Williams.
Chancellor-Jeremiab P. Mahoney.
Recorder-John E. Murray.
Floancial Secretary—James E. Lyons.
Treasurer-Alexander H. O'Hanley.
Advocate-Mortimer A. Sullivan.
Warden-Daniel Sless.
Inside Guard-Chatties A. Wablaren.
Outside Guard-Chatties A. Wablaren.
Trustee for Three Years-Ur. F. A. Keenan.
Delegale to State Convention-Geo. F.
Paimer.
First Allernate-John B. Sullivan, 2nd alternate, Albert Commette.
Organist-Albert Commette.

Newport Council, No. 134, C. B. L. Newport Charlet 1. 19, C. B. L.
Président—Maurice F. Grane.
Vice President—Thomas Magaire.
Orator—Michael F. Vinughan.
Chaplain—Ray. William B. Meenan.
Secrelary—Nicholas E. Dwyer.
Treasurer—Patrick F. Couroy.
Collector—Joseph Dolron.
Ountl—Florence Sullivin.
Truslees—M. J. Morrison, W. P. FitzMaurice, W. H. Schmidt.

Division No. 2, Ladies Auxillary, A. O. H. President—Mrs. II. Casey Sullivan. Vice President—Mrs. Julia Reardon Financial Scereiary—Miss Humah Coffey. Recording Secretary—Miss B. 31. Banalay. Treasurer—Miss Nova M. Murphy. Mistress-at-Arms—Miss Minolo O'Conoill. Scutinct—Mrs. Katherina M. Burns.

Hit Again.

Harry-1-aw-am such we are going to have a brustly hawd wintsh, doubler know.

Dolly-No: Por sure I don't know.

But why are you so sure of h? Harry-Because I-aw-fell It in toe

bones.
Dolly—Reality? I wasn't aware you were a believer in the old goose bone theory.

Farmer's Wife-What is the matter with my busband anyway? Doctor--I shall diagnose his case di-

rectly.

Furmer's Wife (as the doctor labors. with extraordinary care)—Do not make it too expensive, doctor.—Fliegende Blatter.

"Youngling is going to marry the widow Henpeck."

"Why, she's twice as uld as he is."

"Oh, well, he'll age fast enough after the wedding."—Fown and Country.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

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Fernando Barker.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D. SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

[−AND− Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO. Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your bend neltes a great dieal of the time have it alternded to at once by a competent num. The prescriptions that were on Aleat Heath & Co. sare now on the at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Centist's prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

8:00 n, m.—8:50 p, m.

GAVE NO WARNING

Insane Man Responsible For Tragedy at State House

TWOLABOR LEADERSSHOT

One of Them Received Two Bullets Which Passed Completely Through His Head--Affair Occurred in Ante-Room of the Governor's Office

Hoston, Dec. 6.-An Insune man walked into the unte-room of the executive chamber of the state house yesterday afternoon and finding Governor Guild's door closed, turned on three prominent labor leaders and fired three shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll of Reston, secretary of the same board, and injuring with the muzzle of his revolver Arthur M. Huddell of Roston, former president of the Central Labor union of this

city.

The insane man was John A. Steele of Everett, who was released last month from the Danvers insane asylum. He was overpowered by Private Secre-tary Groves and J. H. Whitney, chief of the state police.

The three labor leaders went to the state house to meet the governor by appointment in regard to a pardon for A. M. Kennedy of Salem, who was serving a sentence in the Essex house of correction. They were asked to wait in one of the unte-rooms for a few moments. All three were standing beside a long table, while at the further end of the room Private Secretary Groves was dictating a letter to the executive

Buddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway of the state house, walked by the doorkeeper, past Messenger Reed and then glanced toward Governor Gulla's door, which was about 20 feet away. The door was

Steele turned around and, drawing a revolver, fixed at Cohen, who was about six feet away. Cohen's back about six feet away. was turned and the bullet struck the back of his head, passed directly through and, coming out at the fore-head, drove a great spinsh of blood on the opposite wall. The wounded man turned only to receive another butlet in the head, which also passed completely through

Steele then swung around and fired at Driscoll, again alming at the head, but the build went a trifle wild, although inflicting a severe scalp wound, Driscoll also sank unconscious to the floor beside Cohen. Huddell, in at-templing to close on the man, was struck on the check by the muzzle of the revolver and knocked down by the blow, but Steele made no attempt to fire again.

By this time Groves had leaped over a table and had grappled with Steele, and almost at the same moment, Chief Whitney, who had been summoned to the Kennedy hearing, came through the door and rushed to the assistance of

Huddell also jumped up and wrenched the revolver away, while one of the messengers dashed into the gov-ernor's office and said: "They are mur-dering people in the lobby." The governor instantly went into the lobby. where he found Steele in the grasp of Whitney, Groves and Huddell. governor also seized Steele and the four, men pushed him onto one of the sofas. Word was immediately sent for assist ance to the office of the state police in the basement of the building and 's force of ollicers quickly reached the scene and handenfied Sleele. In the meantime Gulid had knelt by Coben's side and was wiping his face with bandkerchiefs and towels.

A call was sent throughout the state house for medical assistance and Dr Copp, chairman of the state board of insanity, was the first to reach the executive department. He hamedlately recognized Steele, having and alm un-der observation for more than five years

in various state institutions.

In the meantime Steele had been taken to the office of the state police and subsequently sent under strong guard

to the Tombs, a stone's throw away.
Several of the state officials said after the shooting that Steele was a well known character to the board of insanhtt, and that he had an illusion that he was not getting his rights, for which he held the governor responsible. From the fact that Steele found the governor's dear closed many of the at-tendants at the state house believed that the man's object in seeking the ex sculive apartment was to interview the governor and endeavor to obtain a re-tress of his supposed wrongs.

Steele is 37 years old and served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was released from the Danvers insane asylum Nov. 13 last upon soft-liation of his mother, the institution's efficials believing that he had thown almost positive signs of recov-

John A. Steele, manacied to Captain Proctor and State Officer Pedrick, was inken back to Danvers yesterday aftertoon. The prisoner arrived at Danvers thortly after 6 o'clock and was liminefinitely contined in a padded cell with guards to watch his movements. During the time of trans!! from this city to the Danvers asytum he did not allude to the shooting, and had little or no con-, rerantion with the police.

Probably Fatally Stabbed

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 5.-Because he Intelized Nicholas Carogo, an Italian, on the street in South Holyoke, Arthur Lafontaine, a Frenchman, was stabled and probably fatally injured. Carogo was arrested, charged with the crime. Both are young men. Surgeons express the opinion that the wound will prove fatal.

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

Harriman Says We Are in Rebound

of Depression to Stay New York, Dec. 5 .- That the country already is heginning to recover from the severe shock received in the recent paule is the opinion of E. H. Harriman, as expressed in an interview published here. "We are lu the rebound from the depression and we are in it to stay," Harriman said. "There are In-dications everywhere that confidence is being restored," he added.

"The country is too big and the peo-ple too sensible to allow the acts of a few men to shake their faith in the in tegrity of our great maneiers and bust ness men as a whole. Naturally there was a scare at first, but when the peo ple saw that there were rotten spots only here and there they quickly re-covered from their fright. The dawn of a new era of prosperity is here. The overstrain on each is being refleved and eredit is once more being allowed to perform its normal work.

"Hut we must not expect at once to see every line of commercial business as active as it has been during the past two years. Perhaps it is better for the country that it should not be We have a presidential campaign in front of us. It is only natural that we should feel our way cautiously for When I say cautlously, some time. however, I do not mean besitatingly, but rather conservatively."

Tragedy Prompted by Jealousy

Lowell, Mass., Dec/8 .- Fifteen-year old Agnes Berube lay on a white cot at the Lowell bospital, while Charles McGulgan, her sweetheart, was being arrighed on a chrige of attempting to bls child-fiancee with a revolver Sunday night. It is believed that jeulousy prompted McGuigan. McGuigan is in the Lowell fall, held for the grand jury under \$3000. He is undersized and insignificant in appearance, not weighing over 100 pounds. He gave his age to the police as 22.

Boston Loses Noted Prescher Boston, Dec. 5.-Rev. Albert H. Plumb, for more than 50 years one of the foremost Boston pusiors and prominent in many local religious societies, died at his home here last evening at the age of 78. He was born in Gowanda, N. Y., in 1829. He was first settled over the Winnislamet church at Chelsea, where he was pastor for a period of 13 years. His second and only other

pastorate was over the Walnut Avenue church in Hoxbury, where he served for 85 years. Murder and Suicide

Providence, Dec. 4.-Mrs. James C. Fillmore is dead and her husband is also dead, having committed solcide af-ter shooting his wife, and murderously ssaulting George W. Robbice, a grocer. The tragedy was enacted at the FIUmore home. Mrs. Fillmore received a bullet wound-in the abdomen. Dotroubles are said to have furnished the cause for the shicide and

Thaw's Trial Postponed

New York, Dec. 3.—The second (rial of Harry K. Thaw on the charge of killing Stanford White was restorday post-poned until Jan. 6. The court ordered that a special panel of 250 talesmen be summoned for the selection of the jury.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Title to the Island of Campobello, op posite Eastport, Me., has passed to a summer resort corporation composed entirely of New York men.

All the buildings, on the large slock farm owned by Adam Phipps at Hop-kinton, Mass., were burned. The loss is upwards of \$10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Athert Jeasspace, aged 20, was Instantly killed in the Chemical Paper

company mills at Holyoke, Mass., being exught between a bell and pulley of a paper-making machine. Frank F. Tyler, president of the

Southern New England Telephone company, died at New Haven. Death was caused by a stroke of anonlexy.

Former Mayor J. H. Hollister, 76, died at his home in Rutland, Vt., of paralysis, He had served in the legislature.

machine plant at Manchester, N.

machine plant at Authorister, 8, 11, was sold at auction. The land, including the halldings, brought \$23,642.87, Jailer Bahcock of Tolland county, Conn., has ordered all bread brought to prisoners to be inspected. caught a woman snuggling a plot bot-tie of whisky into the fall in a loaf.

White skutting near West Rockport, Me., Dennis Jones, aged 16, went through thin ice and was drowned.

The inmates of the House for Aged Women at Portsmouth, N. H., had a narrow escape from death or injury when a boiler in the basement exploded. It is feared the effects of the strock on some of the oldest of the women may prove serious.

Steamer Struck on Ledges

Lunenburg, N. S., Dec. 3.-During a hinding snowstorm, steamship Mount Temple, bound from Antwerp to St. John, with (30) passengers, struck D'Have: Iron Hound ledges, 15 miles south of Lunenburg, and may be a total loss. The passengers were transferred on small sleamers and thus to Beldgewater and all hands were safely

Old Lawyer Passes On

Banger, Mc. Drc. 4.—Albert W. Paine, the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, died at his home here last night, aged 95 years. He had been hi good health up to within a few weeks and attended regularly to this office practice, having within a month appeared in court here. He was born in Winstow, Me., Aug. 16, 1812.

Eimer Ryan Is Acquiried

Dover, N. H., Dic. 5.—After being out for nearly four hours, the fury in the case of Einser E. Ryon, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the death of Miss Katherine ityan in this city on Aug. 22 tast, brought in a verdlet of not guilty. The court of dered a second count against Ryan not prossed on the way discharged Legal von

MODIFY THE LAW

The President Would Permit Honest Combination

ASKS ELASTIC CURRENCY

Income and Inheritance Taxes Favored and Conservation of National Resources Unged-- Campaign Expenses From Federal Funds--Other Points in Message to Congress

Washington, Dec. 4.-President Roosevelt in his message to congress vays that in view of our great resources, Industrial ability and sound business conditions, the hoarding of money? which was the immediate cause of the financial stringency, was foolish. He strongly urges early action to provide an clastic emergency currency based on effective guaranty and carrying a neavy tax to insure its l'etirement when demand for it falls off.

The war against "successful dishonesty" will be continued, though every effort to minimize the distress caused to the lanocent by the punishment of the guilty will be taken. The need of federal control of railroads and corporations doing an interstate business is again stated. To accomplish this no extension of federal power is necessary, but rather an extension of federal activity. It is the opinion of the president that the interstate commerce commission should be authorized to pass on future issue of rallroad stock and to make physical examinations.

The Sherman law should be modified to permit honest combinations, as it is fullie and unwise to seek to stop business or labor from concentrating their efforts. He thinks a federal charter or license would be a benefit to well-managed railroads or businesses.

In regard to the tariff he stands for the protective system, but thinks many of the schedules might well be changed, though not in a presidently year.

Some kind of an Income and inherl-tance tax that would meet the objections of the supreme court are ndvocated. The president says that the law will be enforced against rich and poor alike, but points out the difficulty n securing juries that will send the big offenders to jail. There is, he suggests, too much scattimentality and technicality in our courts. There is some warrant, he thinks, for resentment against the Indiscriminate use of the injunction and he asks congress to provide against future abuses.

If the employers' liability law is declared constitutional an extension is proposed to provide for the automatic rment of damages by employers to in fured employes. A board for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, an extension of the eight-hour law and stricter child labor laws are arged.
The creation of national highways

from our great rivers by federal aid is proposed; also an enlargement of the brightion projects and the beginning by the federal government of the draintge of swamp lands, especially in the routh. 'Conservation of the natural resources, the keeping in control of the government of the coal, oil and gas ands, the purchase of the Appaiachian and White mountain districts for nasonal forests and the regulation of the public grazing ranges is advocated. Finally the removal of the duty on wood products, especially pulp wood, is pro-

The 85-foot level for the Panaina sanal is said to be justified by investigation and the present method of conitruction, rather than the contract sys-

lem, is held to be best. The postal savings bank plan and the extension of the parcel post to rural outes are favored.

A federal fund for the payment of the sampaign expenses of the great political parties and the limiting of the amount iny one person can contribute, together with full publicity, is the presi-

tent's solution of that problem. The failure of The Hague conference wen to discuss the limitation of armanents leads the president to favor four nattleships instead of one for the comng year. Until our battle fleet is much arger be would not have it split into letachments, but would keep it together and have it alternate between he Atlantic and Pacific oceans,

Better pay for re-culistments and treater opportunities for advancement tre proposed as measures to make the irmy more popular.

congress is asked to provide for the eturn of the balance of the indemnity fiven by China as a result of the Boxer mirages in 1970. Congress is asked to provide for the

In event of continued friction in the sland we must save Cuba from hericif, says the president.

Congress is urged to provide for the

eceptance of the invitation for the Inlied States to take part in an exhibi-Ion to be held in Tokio, Japan, in 1912.

Moorish Missiers Lose Hare & Tangier, Dec. 4.-Mountain, tribes mptured a large caravan, consisting of he harems of the ministers of Abt-lift-trie, the Sultan on the road to Rabat, pilling the entire escent. They trans-Greed the women to their own hurems and divided the extensive treasure they

Battleship Nebraska's Good Time Washington, Dec. A.-Battleship Kebraska, which has just finisher her Inal acceptance trial on Puget sound, nade 18.88 knats under forced draft for four hours. The Nebraska's con-ract speed called for 18 knots.

uptured.

Diphtheria in State ins tu jon Lowell, Mass., Dec. 5.-A diphtheria epidemic threatens the inmates and employes at the state hospital at Tewks-hury. Ten of the attendants in the hury. Ten of the attendants in the hospital ward of the institution are suf-fering from the disease. Every effortis being made to stay the spread of the discose, but so fur the at the second has increased steadily.

Presidential Boom Is Formally Launched by Pennsylvanians

TIME TO RECOGNIZE STATE

Senator Has Endorsement of Entire Delegation In Congress--Willing to Stand Upon His Record In Connection With Nation's Great Policies

Washington, Dec. 5.-The boom of Senatur Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania for the presidency was formatly launched at a notable banquet in this city last night, when the Pennsylyanla Republican congressional delegation placed itself squarely on record for Knox as President Roosevelt's succes-

The occasion was a dlaner given by former Representative Sibley of Comsylvania to the Penusylvania delegation to congress. Knox's candidacy was hailed most entimelastically by

hts colleagues to congress.
Representative Burke of Pittsburg was the first speaker and his remarks evoked frequent applause. Burke reviewed Knox's public career and pointed out how tuilmately he was identifled with and responsible for the success of many of the great policles that have aided in making the administration of President Roosevelt notable. He also read extracts from letters written by the president, warmly con-mending Knox for the part he played in

the enforcement of the unit-trust laws.
At the conclusion of Burke's speech, Representative Daizell made a motion that It be adopted as the scuse of the entire delegation, which was carried with engers.

Representative Moore was toostmus ter and 24 of the 25 Republican menbers of the Republican delegation were present. Moore briefly told of Pennsylvania's claims upon the coming presidential nombotion and of the man put forward as her candidate. Moore

then called upon Burke.

Governor Stunet and Lieutenaut Governor Murphy followed with enthu-sinstic endorsement of Knox, declaring that the time had come for the banner Republican state of the Union to demand the proper recognition of her ser vices by the nomination of Knox for the presidency.

When Senator Knox arose to respond the warmth of his reception attested the carnestness of Pennsylvanians in their Intention to arge his nomination and what he sold impressed every listener. Knox's declaration that the suggestion of his candidacy must rest upon his public record and the wishes of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, was hearffly applauded.

Other speeches, all culogistic of Knox, were made by Messes. Penrose, Sibley and other members of the Pennsylvania delegátion.

Gains cor No-License

Boston, Dec. 4.—The collective result of the municipal elections held in 13 of the 33 cities in Massachuselis, yesterday shows a very considerable gain in the total of the no-liceuse column, and while changes were made in the liquor policy of two cities, one offset the other.

Warner, Gats Twenty Years

New York, Dec. 4 .- Frank H. Warner, formerly a merchant, who shot and killed Esther C. Norling, whom he had previously employed as stenographer, and who then killed John C. Wilson, was sentenced to sinte prison for a term of not less than 20 years

Baby Nearly Covered with Eczema-Worst Case Doctors Ever Saw —Scalp in Dreadful Condition— Tried Many Kinds of Patent Medicines but Could Get No Relief.

PERFECT, PERMANENT CURE BY CUTICURA

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have exzema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the dectors around us and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The exzema was something terrible, and the dectara said it was the worst ease they ever saw. At times his whole hedy and face were covered, all but his feel. I had to handage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. I used many kinds of patent medicines before trying the Quiteura Remedies, but all to me avail. A friend teased me to try Cutieura. At last I consented, when my boy was three, years and four months old, having bad rezent all that time and suffering unfold misery. I begon to use all three of the Cutieura Remedies, the Cutieura Soap helped as well see the Ginthrent. He was better in two months; in six months one was well, but I gave him the Cutieura Resolvent one year.— using twelve bottles. I think—and always used the Cutieura Soap for bathing, and do now a good deal. He was four years old before he was well, and his skin became perfectly fair when carred. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1005."

BARBER'S ITCH

Cured in One Month by Cuticura

"Last winter I suffered great pain and agony with harbor's lich. I tried skin specialists and all kinds of remedies, but they did no good. One day I saw a Cuticura advertisement and bought a single set of Cutlepra Remedies, and the nestita were great. In rune month I was cured. M. H. Berg, 1501 Clessinat St., Phila, Pa., Jan. 30, 1908."

Longoide Extend and Internal Protection of the Part of the Cutter of Content Content of the Cutter of the Cutt Control of Light, Lowton, Mass.

Off Maries Press Book on Skin and Seato Humans.

FigH, WISWELL, Prop. 1 600

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starts in the right direction. Habit is powerful, and once you begin

to save money, you'll find it easier to make regular, substantial deposits. Why not open an account with us now? It will earn

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CHAFING DISHES

With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the When this is done you can devote

all your attention to the recipe.

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BLOCK ISLAND.

or or millioning

Real restate Age. 1.

How to be Happy Though Married.

A Chicago wife who just celebrated the statistic auniversary of a happy marriage gives the following advice as the way to do

If you want to have a happy married life," says an expert, "And, of course, that's what each woman's alrahuly for. Now let me pour into your ears, young women, just a hill Of the slavy years of wisdom I've in store. Bon't think a stock of knowledge will increase his love for you; Ut beauty belige thred a little bit; So aller you have got him, if you want to hold him hast, Just feel him well and make him think ho's 'It.'

"Don't try for a career to make his name in famous one. At decays, the world to stare in awed fargriss that you're the senior partner. In the firm Won't make you sweeter in your hus-band's eyes.

Don't long you sweeter in your husband's eyes.
Don't Join the women's clubs and take a part in pallite,
So men will say, 'Your wife, Smith, made a bit,'
He won't be built us happy, as contented and as proud
As if he gets good grab and thinks he's

"Don't go against the grain of human na-fare when R'S ande,
If you marry, girls, to have a harpy life;
Yo man may be a he/o, as saws hold, to
his valid.
But each man expects to be one to his vite.

wille.
It isn't all your beauty and your talents
that will charm;
He won't come home your just to hear
your wil;

So after you have got blin, if you want to hold blin fist. ust feet him well and make him think ha's "IL" — Palitmore American.

The Reconciliation.

"Mrs. Borthwicke will be in in a few minutes, eir," said the maid at the

door.

"I'll wait, then," I nnawered, going in. I never remembered Muriel as Mrs. Borthwicke, and I emiled as I waiked down the passage. I went into the drawing room and then I statied. It was certainly very awkward, for I had quarreled with Eva.
"How d'you do?" I said, conventionally, and not out my hand.
"How d'you do?" Eva responded, ignoring it.

noring it.

I suppose I finshed, but anyhow she sculled. I walked over to the unantle piece feeling annoyed. "I wonder how long Muriel with he," I speculated, leaning back. Eva moved ostentatiously; I suppose I did act as a fairly effectual fire-screen.

"Pin so sorry," I applogized easily.

"I'm so sorry," I apologized easily.
But I was young enough and foolich
enough to feel spitefully glad; at least
I would touch her somewhere. Eva
picked up a volume of verses and
opened it at random. At last I couldn't
stand it any longer, so I want to her
and closed the little book, "Eva," I
said, "can you tell me one line of all
those you've read or what any one
roem was about?" poem was alxout?"

She leant back. "What an extraor-dinary man you are, Mr. Taylor," she obeerved.

"Can you?" I persisted.
"I could —," she began.
"Rut——" "I could-

"I don't think you'd understand. Browning requires a special education

"No-only a broken heart," I said, seriously.
"It's the first signs!" she ejaculated, laughing.
"Oh, what?" I inquired feeling soub-

bed.
"The first sign of poesy I ve ever seen

"Every love story's a poem—only some are anthems and some—"
"Go on," she said.
"Some are dirges," I concluded.

"And yours?" she asked, her eyes on

"And yours?" she asked, her eyes on my face.
"A dige."
"Why write it, then?" she queried.
"Why not slart again?"
"I wish I could," I said, "but it's not I who am writing it. It's being written for me."
"Il saude were incarable......."

written for me."

"It sounds very incapable——"

"To be a victim of circums(succes?"

"No, to allow a wo. an——"

"Allow!" I echoed, "love always allows. That's the worst of it. If I didn't love so much I believe I could finish the story myrelf."

"How?"
"I should maist. I — ""

"I should maket. I would storm, I

would bother, pester, plague her till she gave in. I would be rough, lyran-nical-brutal, even, but I'd never let

her escape me."
"We shouldn't recognize you like that, Mr. Taylor" exclaimed Eva, with

a smile.
"There was a little pause, "If I could finish the story," I began, "I would go to my author and say, "the man you've chosen for your hero is a weak man, he'll never be beroic in weak man, he'll never be before in grief-and that's the part you've cant him for—be'll only be a little—comical. The story—the poem will be a failure, it will be bathos, and the covers will come together at the end with mockcome together at the end with mock-ing laughter, and the little book will never be opened again. If you've any priv give him an easier park to play, make him subsidiary—you've got a heroine—make him the medium through whom the beauty of her soul may shine. Make her the poem and may shirts. Disks per the prem and let her take this man back, however often he offends or hurts her. It will be a grander poem. I would tell my author and a grander end, and the book would be closed with a sigh—of envy. That's what I should say, Miss Janlin."

va looked up from the fire. "We'd now consequent from the fire. "We'd all like to write our poems like that," she said, "but perhaps the author would not let your hero be so selfah." "He isn't the bero," I cried, "there isn't one. There's only a beroine—a goddees."
"And she is sent to save him?" our

'And she is sent to save him?" quer-

r,val. No, he is sent to show the sweetness

of her nature."

of her nature."
"He is, in fact a—trial?"
"Yes, and one who must be borne."
I stered at Eva and suddenly she laughed. "What nonsense we're talk-ing?" she said. "If ever I start to

write my—poem, as you call it, it shall be a very happy one."
"You have started."
"Oh, no!"

"Oh, no!"
"Yes. It did start happily, but something went wrong, and you aren't writing it happily now."
"I'm quite happy," she declared declarity.

definitly, "You can't may a story's happy because the heroine may be—all the other characters count for something, and there's one in your poem who is—very

One must have some relief," she eakt cruelty.

"Remember, Eva, that overything "temember, Eva, that overything you write in that poem, once written, will stand forever—never to be emsed—never to be forgotten, and one had line may mar your poem, Eva, and two lives."

two lives,"
"I wish Mrs. Brothwicks would come

lu," she said, opening the Browning

again.
"Does she know?" I asked.
"Know what?" inquired Eva, with
exaggerated satonishment.
"That we've quarrelled."
"I shouldn't think so," she answered, "why should she? It wouldn't
interest her."

Murlel happens to be rather foud of

both of u---"
"And so--"
"Nould like to see us happy."
"I expect she will," she: went on lightly, "at least I shall be. I'm going away to-norrow, and I'm sure to have a good thue."
"You know! I dith!'t mean that—you know! I dith!'t mean that—you know! I dith!'t nean that—you know!

know I love you, Eva, and you know I would never willingly amony you in thought or deed."

"I never thought you would-will-lugly," she suswered.
"You mean Pin so tactiess?" I said

"You mean I'm so contained."
"You are rather."
I heard Markel's voice in the hall.
"Ewa," I exclaimed, 'jost in memory
of any hour you spent with me in hippiness, promise me one thing."
Eva heard Muriel, too, and sat farther back on the sofa. "Well?"
"Don't tell Muriel yet."
"I don't know what you mean..."

"Don't tell Muriet yet."
"I don't know what you mean..."
But she did know and she did what I usked. It was the awkwardness of it all that I counted on. Muriet's kind, but she would never guess that maything was wrong, and then...well, I suppose it's had taste, but she was always inclined to teare one. We say and discussed every subject under the sun, and the Muriel looked at us inschievously.
"I stayed out as long as I could," she remarked irrelevantly.

she remarked irrelevantly.
"Why?" I seked the question purposety, and I felt Evels lightning glance upon me.

grance upon me.
"To leave you two alone," said
Muriel, houghing.
Eva colored. "How unnecessary?"
she scoffed.

she scoffed.

"You mean you always are, I suppose," went on Muriel. "I renember when Harry and I were—were ally, like you two, we used——"" "You're silly now—both of you." I remonstrated; "why; you've only been married two months."

"Not silly enough to have lovers' quarrels," she retorted, with a swift glanco'at us. "What's it all about?" She looked at me and glanced at Eva.

"What's it about Eva?" she repeated.

ed. "We haven't quarreled," rejolued

"Ye haven't diarried," rejoined Eva, with hard eyes.
"I am glad," exclaimed Muriel, but I eaw she wasn't taken in you're both far tou good sorts. Go and sit by her, Walter."

"You're talking like a grandmother," I said, smiling. But I changed my place and went and est down very close to Eva-

close to Eva.

"Pit tell you something if it wouldn't bote you," observed Muriel, "something I've never told a soul before. Harry and I quarreled ouce—for two whole days—there was nothing really to quarrel about, but it made us both very miserable, and it nearly——"

Muriel stopped and looked at the fire.

Muriel's eyes were underly spot or the server of at last, with a catch in her voice. "It nearly spoilt our lives," she went on at last, with a catch in her voice, "It can never happen again. Love's too sacred to play with, and when one's got it, one must keep it; and pride and anger, its enemies, have got to go." Muriel's eyes were moist.

"Will you promise me something, you two?" she asked suddenly. "Oh, I know I have no right to ask you—only that I'm happy, and you—" She nesitated. "May I?"

If was Evs who spoke. "Yes."

"You haven't quarreled?"

Evs abook her head.

"Then promise me to try—you're

Eva shook her head.
"Then promise me to try—you're both too dear to lose each other—promise to weigh and sift every fancied quarrel which ever, threatens you."
"I promise," said 1, solemuly.
Muriel turned to Eva.
"Eva?"

"I promise," she whispered, looking on the floor.

Muriel got up. "I sent the little maid out," she told us, "so I must get the lea myself. Please don't move either of you." She went out but I didn't obey her.

"Eva, we haven't quarreled," I said on my knees by her side.

"Evs., we haven't quartered," I said on my knees by her side.

And anddenly I saw that the reserve, the coldness—all the hardness had been the reyes, while the glistening drop upon my hand told me that our poem should have a happy ending after all. But Muriel was too quick getting the tea.—A. G. Greenwood in London Onbion.

A Dog and His Name.

"There was a dog case which excited ago," said a former resident of that city. "A citizen complained to the authorities against a neighbor who, be sald, to annoy bing gave his name to a mongret cur. 'He calls my name,' he sald, 'and when I turn around he laughs and says he was calling his

dog." What's your name?' saked the

"'My name is Schulz.'
"'And de you call the dog Schultz?'
be seked the other man.
"'Yes, your honor, but I spell it with a T—Schultz.'
"'Call him without the T.' com-

'Call bles without the T,' commanded the magistrate, trying to look serious. The man did so, the dog came to him and an order to change the hance or be fined followed."

"What made Brown marry that

"Did you ever drop a penny in a weighing machine and then find the thing won't work?"

"Yea,"

"Yea," "I hat's the tesson."

"What do you mean?"
"Couldn't get a weigh."—Denver

Wife (during the quarret—I don't believe you ever did a charitable act in Husband—I did one, at least, that I

have fived to regret.
Wife-Indeed! What was it, pray? Husband—I saved you from dying an old maid.—Illustrated Bits.

"Yes," said the young man, penelve ly, "s dog I once had saved my life," I Tell me shout it," said the young woman, with sager laterest. "I sold bin for \$\frac{1}{2}\" said the young man, "when I was nearly starving."— Th. Bits.

"I am thinking of becoming a vegeterlan." um... "What kind?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Are there two kinds?"
"Yes; those who don't like meat and those who can't afford it."—Wasnington Star.

CASTORIA Board the State of the Kind for Harm Always Boards of Charles Filetonia

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE. two great cells in the execution of our erininal liws today are sentimentally and technically. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the law-The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these cylls must be re-moved or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions. Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invoded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the affack on the of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant, but I am consimilard to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming one of prime importance, and unless the courts will deal with it in effective manner it is cer-tain ultimately to demand some, form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I carnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of lufunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably lavades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts. not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refruin from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive

the consideration of the supreme court.

The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well, and as preventive measures are always better than remedial the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final. The protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly auticipating such final decision or la the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

The president urges the passage of a model employers' liability act for the District of Columbia and the territories to encourage corporations to treat injured wageworkers belter. He emphatically indorses the eight hour day. The president urges the states to fight the child and woman labor evil-

He says: The national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the Interstate commerce flause to prevent the products of child labor from butering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to couct model laws on the subject for the territories under its own immediate control.

Presidential Campaign Expenses. Under our form of government voting is not merely a right, but a duly, and, moreover, a fundamental and nec essary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns and, furthermore, to provide for the publica tion of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always dau-ger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of euforcement, the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical mons-ure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to family larize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adon-The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large exenditure of money. . Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

The Army, The president recommends legislation to increase the number of officers in the army, especially in the medical corps. The rate of pay of officers should be greatly increased, he declares. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the rate of pay of enlisted men if we are to keep the army in shape to be effective in time of need. The president recommends severe examination of officers for promotion up to the rank of major. From that point promotion should be purely by selection. He speaks of the recent physical test of army officers with empliable approbation and recommends a bill equalizing the pur of officers and men of the army, navy, marine corps and revenue cutter serv

The Navy.

Concerning the many the president ays: In my judgment, we should this

year provide for four battleships. But it is lile to build battleships unless, in addition to providing the men and the means for thorough training, we pro vide the auxiliaries for them-unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they We are extremely deficient in conling stations and docks on the Proclar, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo bonts and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and l'a-clife coasts fordifications of the best

type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

than at present it should never be split into detachments so far upart that they could not be event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantle. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the Isthulan canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I carnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The battle fleet is about starting by the strait of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him in San Francisco, whilher certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and If will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to builde the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in filme of war is to have them practice under

similar conditions in time of peace. The president recommends the la-creased pay for both officers and culisted men and advises promotion by selection above the grade of liquitenant

communitier.
Foreign Affairs. In foreign affairs, the president says, this country's stendy noticy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he Is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is distaterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the uppearance or med dling with what does not concern us. to be careful to not as a good neighbor and at the same time in good natured fashion to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The president refers at length to The Hague neace conference. He believes it accomplished much good work.

Postal Savings Banks

The president says on postal affairs: I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general. Timid deposi-tors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks. trust companies and savings banks, individuals have boarded their east and the workingmen their earnings, all of which money has been withheld and kept in biding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosper ity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would restored to the channels of trade, to

the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth class postmasters in the classified serv-

Other recommendations are: Deepening of the inland waterways, especially of the Mississippi river system, to make them great national high-

WITS. The repeal of the tariff on forest products, especially the duty on wood The amendment of the public land

laws to make them more effective against land grabbers and more invor-able to bona fide settlers. Delention of the government's title

to public coal and other mineral lands. Extension of the national forest re-Citizenship for the people of Porto

Freer local self government for Alas-

Encouragement of the merchant marine, particularly of an ocean mail line

to South America. Remission of the Boxer indemnity and freet entry for Chinese students

coming to America.

Both Work That the average Broadwayite is a "batural born gambler" was well il-Instrated the other morning. Two men met, and one confessed the want of breakfast. The other "made good" the deficiency, and during the meal I remarked that he had received notice that there was a registered let-

ter in the postoffice for him, "Nobody would send me money." he added, "so it's a waste of car fare to

go after it." "I'll give you a dollar for a half in terest" said No. 2. "You're on if you pay care fare,"

was the guick reply. After breakfast the pair went to the postoffice, got the letter, opened it and found a five dollar bill

"Anyhow I'm \$3.50 ahead." said the owner of the leiter as he "split the "That's from a man I pever expected to make the loan good."-New York Globe.

Could Not Cure Himself. Something of the irony of fate is exemplified in an anecdote related by the New York Times concerning Professor Poirier, who until his death was the most famous cancer expert in France. Professor Poirier gave much of his time without pay to aiding poor people afflicted with cancer. One day there came to him a woman on whom he had operated and who feared the growth

was coming again,
"Fear nothing," said the physician when he had made an examination. "It will be some years before you will need a fresh operation-which, by the way, I shall not be able to perform." "But, doctor, you will not refuse to

"No, my poor woman, but I shall not be there to do it. I also have a cancer, and it will be more rapki than yours." Inquisitive.

-Philadelphia Record.

Neti-I declare! That woman finds out everything. I never knew any one so inquisitive. Belle-That's right. I The New England Steamship Company. believe she would even pump an organ. S. C. Wilson, Agent, Newport, F. C. Colky, Gen'l Pass'r Agl, N. Y.

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ont executé ou reproduit plus de quatre cents compositions pour cette belle collection. Ces Americains font vraiment bien les choses l'-Le Figaro, Paris. "La Maison Barrie et fils a pensé qu'il convenait, au seuil du XXe siècle, d'élever un monument durable au grand romancier du XIX.

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"Miss Pechis," said Mr. Timmid, at the other end of the enfa, "If I were to throw you a kies I wonder what would "Well," replied Miss Pechia, "I'd

asy you were, the laztest man I ever saw,"—Philadelphia Press.

A County House Comedy.

This is a story in a hundred. But for the questionable action of Eady Merton-court if would have sunk to the level court it would have suck to the level of the other ulnety-unit, or, better sill, probably have never been written, for Harold, sixth Earl of Armston, might have married the lady of his choice, and nobody cares to read about the ordinary sort of marriage except those firms making a specialty of necessities for the very young, who put away the marriage amountement until such marriage amouncement until such time as they think the happy couple may be glad of a circular.

But Lady Mentoncourt's duplicity saved the commonplace.

It happened at a large, old-fashioned

country house near Taplow, owned by a gentleman who, hampered by the money he had made to the city, sought hoppines and society's favor, important pippiness and society's favor, important imagining that the two were synonymous. The week-end party numbered twenty; but, in order to raise no false issue in the reader's mind, I will state at once that lifteen of these mendle were needlings. Two plants of

will state at once that fifteen of these people are superfluous. Two play leading parts — Lady Mertoncoart and the Earl of Armston—the other three concerned being Gladys Mertoncoart, Mrs., Seaton Bingley and her daughter Dora. The Earl of Armston loved, or rather, coveted, Dora Seaton Bingley, which nowadays is the same thing; and Gladys Mertoncoart loved the Earl, or rather, his title and money—when his tile.

Gladys Mertoneourt loved the Earl, or, rather, his title and money—which is also nowadays the same thing.

And on the broiting hot Sunday; morning in August the Earl of Armston took Lady Mertoneourt for a pull on the river.

on the river. His lordship was very silent for some time, then he suddenly rested on his ours and observed:

"I duresay you are wondering why I saled you to come with the this morn-

ing."
Lady Mertoncourt eyed him critical-

ly. The perspiration was standing out to beads upon this thin, sallow face, and his manner was nervous.

"I never wonder," she said with a smile, "ri's so boring; I wait and seo what happens."

His lordship deliberately wiped the perspiration from his brow with a four.

perspiration from his brow with a fem-lubic looking bandkerchief.

Perhaps you thought I was doing it

"Perhaps you thought I was doing it to keep pleasantly cool," he remarked with surcasm.

Lady Mertoncourt bent forward.
"Look here, Armston," site said quietly, "what are you driving at? You didn't spend all yesterday in thinking out that remark about being cool, 'did you?". The Earl took three or four vigorous

pulls and then rested again.
"What did you mean about yester-day?" he asked sulkity.

You were out all day yesterday, and

'You were out arruny yesteruny, and I have eyes."
"Yes," then halfgradgingly, "you're a clever little woman."
Lady Merioncourt accepted the Irib. Lady Merioncourt accepted the intuite as her due; and slightly inclined her head. The deep gray eyes were watching the young man keenly.

"I want," said the Eart slowly—"I want you to help me in a little mat-

"So I gethered," margared her

"So I gathered," murmured her ladyship sweetly.

Armston ran the boat alongside the bank; he pulled off ablade of grass and twisted it about nervously as he spoke. There was rather a cunning light in the usually vacant face.

"You know I'm rather sweet on Dora Bingley," he said quickly. "I don't know why it is, but she doesn't seem overkeen on me; I believe, there's an impecunious parson in the wind. She's too prefty for a parson. I always associate parsons' wives with large familles, small incomes and cold meat. I've a cousin, you know, who's a parson a decent chap: he breaks lamines, small incomes and conf meat. I've a cousin, you know, who's a parson—quite a decent chap; he breaks out every two months, comes up to town, gets into respective clothes and the result of the self-off.

paints the town red. His wife's — "Don't you think family metories awfully boring?" suggested bady Mertoncourt. "Little Dona is much more Interesting."

The Earl, pulled up short in his rambing, seemed at a loss as to how to

proceed.

He produced a cigarette and ill it. "I've plotted a plot!" he said, throw-

"I've plotted a plot!" he said, throwing a match into the river.
"How very interesting."
"And I want your help."
Lady Mertoncourt glauced at the little gold watch on her wrist.
"We must be back to lunch in half an hour. Don't you think you had better come to the point? If you are going to be so mysterious I shan't help you; every woman hates a mystery unless she's in it."
"Well, I know you'll do me a good torn. It's very simple; all I want

torn. It's very simple; all I want you to do is to send some one slong to the billiard room about ten tonight. ≜bout ten minutes lute one cles along there."

Lady Merioucourt elevated her deli-cately pencilled eyebrows.

"Perhaps the heat has made ma more than usually dense, but would you mind translatine?"

more than usually dense, but would you mind translating?"
"Certainly not," replied Armston quickly; his face flushed, and there was a gleam of triumph in his eyes.
"My plot is simple; that is the beauty of it. I know that if I proposed to Dora I should be refused, and Mrs. Seaton Bengley would never be able to make thinge right, therefore I am make things right, therefore I am go-ing to place the girl in such a position aha will have to such at 100 and 100 an

ing to place the girl in such a position she will have to accept me."

"Yes," replied her ladyship. Her fingers were nervously twisting the silken cord on her plok paraeol.

"I want you to send Dora to the billiard room tonight at ten, o'clock on some neeter or other; none of the real.

"I want you to send Dora to the billiard room tonight at ten o'clock on some pretext or other; none of the people here are players, so that it is morally certain to be empty. A few minutes inter. I want you to come in with any one you like, two or three people if you can manage it. As the door opens I shall kiss her, you shall stare at me haughtily, the sort of stare you freeze a tradesuman with if he asks for moniey, and I shall explain that we are engaged. Rather cute, isn't lift."

"Y-yes," said her ladyship absently; then after a long pause, during which the man watched her anxiously, "How do you know the pirl will sqree?"

"Oh, it's not a cert," said the Earl lightly. "But it's ten to one that she will. She's a sensitive little beggar, bless her, and would hate a scautal. Her mater would be a regular she devil if her social ambilion was knocked on the head, Besides," he added, "it's not as if she hated me, or anything of that sort, you know. I believe I should on the near, besides," he added, "to a hot as if she hated me, or anything of that sort, you know. I believe I should have been all right, but the parson chap; and its odds against the parson if you back me up te-night." Now, chap; and its odds against the paramity on back in up to-night. Now, you're a joly good sort, Lady Merton-court, and we've been pais for some time. Are you going to help me?"

"Row me back," said her ladyship quietly, "I want to think. I'm unigoing to say anything about bannar and all that sort of think, you know."

"All things," said Armstod, impressively, "are fait in love and war,"

Nevertheless he whiced.

The journey back was made in silence. When the bont glids/latongskip

the well kept tawn of the house near Typlow Lady Mertoneaurt alignted, ulmanisted, with the agillty of a school. girl. "Well?" saked the Earl, as he fied

British Marie Color British

"Well?" saked the Eart, as ne need up the boat.
hady Merion court turned and faced him—she was boing holes in the grass, with the point of her parasol.
"Oh, of course, you want my decision about tonight's little coincidy. Well, after due consideration, I will assist you to obtain a wife."

hps. Oh, bother can't you wait notif

"Oh, hother! eart you wan man after ten; I am gamg" "You are coming with me," saal her mather, shortly, as she sailed from the toom, the girl meekly following. In the half they met Dam Scaton Bingley, around with a novel. Lady Mettonarmed with a novel. Lady court smiled sweetly at her as the

passed.
At tea several people remarked what a color Gladys Mertoncourt had.

As the ormain clock struck ten Lady Mertoneout you'red perceptibly and tose from her chair near the drawing room window.

"Is any man here a Christian?" she

neked errnestly.

Probably no man was, but Ellison, of the Foreign Office, and Maxwell, the steeping partner of the bigget firm of West End money lenders, simultaneously inquired the reason for the remarkable question.

"I want some one to be a Christian enough to come and teach me billiards."

Considering the day, it was a strange test of faith, but lady Mertoncourt used the word "Christian" in the sense that it is most generally known.

that it is most generally known.

"I didn't know you played," said Ellison, hzily; he was hoping to make her ladyship one of the four at bridge when Lord Armston, turned up.

"I don't, but I want to learn. Dick Sewell gave me some idea of inchest. Sewell gave me some idea of it when I was down at his place a few weeks ago.

"I'll make a bargain, then," replied Ellison, rising." "I play you one game of billiards if you'll make a four at bridge when Armidon turns up. By the way, does any one know where the beggar ls."

Every one professed iznorance except Lady Mertone, and, who believed in saving a lie where she conveniently could. "I'll make a bargain, then," replied

As Ellison held the door open for her she turned with a smile.

"If you people want amusing you should come too—I cut Dick's cloth

twice."

The City Man who Cultivated So

The City Man who Chittyaced So-clety grinned weakly as he ro-e from his chair, and several men decided to go simply to watch his face.

Therefore, when Edison opened the billiard room door quite a little throng was tablind him.

was behind him. was behind him.
"I expect I Oh!"
Efficien would have backed out precipitately but Lady Merioncourt gently
pushed bin in and followed herself.
"Gladys!"

It was a mother's cry of reproving dismay.

The flushed girl struggled from the unresisting arms of the Earl of Armston, his lordship's face was pale and tips were murmuring something

that no one could hear.

"Mamma," said the girl softly, but just loud enough, "Harold and I are engaged.

The men fled.

What the Earl said to his prospective mother in-law, or what the prospective mother-in-law said to him, is not recorded, but his lord-ship salked badly for a fortnight, and was married six months later.

one of whom was seriously ill. The doctor at once referred them to his young colleague, but they refused the latter's services, "Very well," replied the doctor, thinking to put a convincing argument before them. "In that case my fee is \$10, payable now."

Whereupon there ensued a remonstrance on the new of the case.

whereupon there ensued a remou-strance on the part of the farmers, but the doctor was obdume. Finally one of the men asked the other. "Well, what do you think I ought to do?"

or think you'd better pay him the \$10," said the other. "The faperal would cost you more."—Harper's Weekly.

Tom-But perhaps she doesn't love

Jack-Oh, yes, she does! Ton-How do you know?

Jack-When I told her that I had no money to get married on she offered to some from her father.—Phila-

delphia Inquirer. Heart Where Kindness Dwells.

There's beauty in the glorious aky Wh. h. morn her rosy bues displays. And when at eve the western clouds. Reflect in gold the sun's lest rays. The star-bespangled heaven is fair. But there's in bondy far excels. Sight's brilliant gems or gorgoons clouds. "Fis in the heart where kindness ducils."

A summer rose is fair to me,
With pearly dewdropt glittering bright,
And beauthat the sweet spring flowers,
Blue violets and lilles white;
They lend rich fragrance to the morn;
Of innocence and joy it tells!
Love them well, but denter for
I love the heart where kindness dwells.

I love the songs of summer birds,
And nurmines low of rippling streams,
And felty music which o on
Comes softly stealing through my dreams,
But something hatha magic power
Surpassing intuits sweetest spells;
The the low voice whose gentle lunes
Gush from the heart where kindness dwells,
—Nellie Heyer, in Leslie's Weekly.

LIROTEAD The Kind You Have Always Book Bears the Rigastore

Servant Girls Galore.

Men there doubtiess are-bachelors Men there donoties are—oscinents for the most parl—who honestly mough believe that if circumstances should make it necessary for them to find and bring home a cook, housemaid or other domestic worker, they would perform the feat with a certain gramms associant observant celerity. And list "Oh, of course, you want my decision about tonight's little comedy. Well, after due consideration, I will assist you to obtain a wife."

"You're a brick," cried the Ent. "I could kiss you?"
Lady Merionecourt, with a peculiar little laugh, non across the fown to meet her hostess and apologize for keeping luncheon waiting.

After that somewhat informal meal she walked round the table and funched ber draughter on the shoulder. "I want to speak to you in my room, Ghadys," The girl panted her pretty lips. But in the ophnion of men and wom-

en who have come close to the question in its various phases, this optimism is merely temparary, and the situation of locary, however maically it differs from that of yesterday, is not a hoppy indication of what will be the condition temorrow. Fundamentally it remains memanged for the simple reison that the compleyments thus unexpectably closed to women must somer or later reopen; the families now releasing homeomards will again be engaging them; and "the problem" will be as insiduted as ever. Insoluble, that is, unless there enters into it a indical change of spirit and system both or the part of the employed and the employer. Here in Massachuseus perhaps the most significant passe of the whole metter is the apathy of the average employer loward even an examination into neuron al conditions, and the complete lack of any general support so fair given to the merely temporary, and the situation of

ar conditions, and the complete lack of any general support so far given to the efforts of a small minority to effect a permanent improvement.

The past year, however, has seen the State Pice Employment Ilmean grow from an experiment to an established and important source of supply for do-mestic employment and has seen also the accomplishing at the appropriahiestle employment and has seen also the accomulation at the employment bureau of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of the first series of month to month statistics concerning this supply and demand in our own neighborhood. /
This apathy of the housekeepers could hardly be more widely and convincingly shown than by the recent failure of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, acting in collaborn.

Statistics of Labor, acting in collabora-tion with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, to obtain specifand Industrial Union, to obtain specific information on the subject of long-induced employment from a large number of women who dignt fairly have break expected to show themselves keenly and intelligently interested. The failure is painted in detail in the recent of the fluxon. Its controlleroes

failure is painted in detail in the recent report of the flurent. Its completeness may be judged from the fact that there are more than 90,000 women employed in this State in domestic service, that are more than 90,000 women employed in this State in Jonastic service, that about 4000 schedules of questions bearing upon the condition and solution of the domestic employment problem were distributed among 15,000 club women and college women in Massachusetts, and that hardly more than two hundred answered. Of these two hundred leaved at the protections hundred looked at the matter only in the most personal fashion.

the most personal lastion.

The questions thus distributed, and left for the most part altogather unnotized by the recipients, covered two sides of the present conditions: The resident service, attogether characteristic of the past, and the day service, that, in its broadest uspect, seems at least somewhat suggested of a hope for the fatme. Even in this panerty of replies the question of day service evidently atoused the deeper interest. An appreciable proportion of the maswers dently aroused the deeper interest. An appreciable proportion of the miswers expressed a willingness to employ outside workers, and that this is typical idea of the condition among those who did not answer is shown by the rapid dictrace, even during the past year, of the demand for this kind of service; nor in this case is the supply anything like so far behind the demand. It was shown also which more made basic body. for a fortnight, and was married six months later.

The marriage was little more unmabapy than is asual in that class.

Dora Seaton Bingley left the "Set," married the purson, who became a canon, and their marriage is a little more happy than is usual in their class.—The Bystander.

Economy.

Economy.

A Chicago medico lells of two physicians in a Wisconsin town, the one elderly, with a long record of cures, the other young, with this record gill to make. The elder doctor, it appears, was inclined to surrender some of his night work to the younger man.

One bitter night in winter the vetteran was acroused by two farmers from a hamlet eight infles away, the wife of one of whem was seriously ill. The doctor at once referred them to his young colleague, but they refused the latter's services, "Very well," replied the doctor.

in the industrial near the nouse worker in and about Boston is therefore a well-paid individual—the more so as she is now getting a utnimum wage of \$3.50 a week for utterly unskilled intor. The increasing cost of domestic service is increasing cost of domestic service is therefore inseparable from the increasing cost of all other staple commodities even as the increasing demands of the prospective mand-of-all-work includes the fact that she is expected to do more work for his market. work for her money

On its human side and with all dua

On its human side and with all dua respect to the professional humanists who have been for years complicating it after their own fachion, their is nothing fromy about this business of applying domestic labor. The tragedy of it was well shown by the investication conducted into employment bureaus a few years ago by Miss Frances. Kellurand since made into a book. That this tragedy continues with lardly be donoted by any, same person familiar with few years ago by ansa reances remore and since made into a book. That unitaringedy continues will hardly be dainted by any; sane person familiar with the life of our larger cities. But in our own neighborhood these conditions, not at the time so bad in Hosten as an some other places, have of late been materially improved by the sneeds fill operation of the free composition of the free composition of the free composition of the provate agencies. But the success even of these insultations as partition of the private agencies. But the success even of these insultations as so far early limited; they have found, for example, in the past year employment with a certain number of efficient, fair-minded employers for a certain number of efficient, fair-minded employers for a certain number of efficient, fair-minded employers and employers, given them often some good practical advice that usually multiplioused, and left them to work out their own salvation; beyond that they have neither been able to Increase the number of candidates nor eliminate the human equation that makes any uniformly to domestic service quite out of the question. The fact remains that here, more perhaps than in any other business in the world and certainty niore flian in any other of the proportious, employer and employee must be individually suited to each other.

In this end the training them is any other business in the world and certainty niore flian in any other of the proportious, employer and employee must be individually suited to each other. borhood of seventy-five employment borreaus, beginning with the finely conducted offices of the Domestic Reform League and the State Free Employment Bureau ranging through some thirty bureaus conducted for softie thirty bureaus conducted for softie entry bureaus conducted for softie entry bureaus conducted for softie ending with the so-called intelligence offices in which it is often difficult to find either an office or intelligence. The number of the-epiaces is an hudication of the demand for service rather than the supply, for at many of them the same material offers fixelf to the same seckers. At the Domestic Reform League, however, the supply is by the very nature of things, restricted to the most promising class of candidates white at the State Free Employment Bureau are found both the highborhood of seventy-five employment

interwhite at the State Free Ranployment Bureau are found both the highly trained and the totally hopelessly inexperienced. At the lower class lytelligence offices the lotally, hopelessly inexperienced naturally predominate. The native born American girl—who has to make her own living in some practical employment—has bee one in the host few years statistically much less in evidence in domestic service. And during the same period her consists, the newly arrived emigrants, have ceased to promise the hope of arriving in soficient numbers to meet the domestic needs: Beyond the hotizon waits the Asnatic, whom sobody wants to let in, but concerning whose inevitability there is already a hushed whisper among experts.

to let in, but concerning whose inevilability there is already a hushed
whisper among experts.

Concerning such emigrants as still
teome to us, and speaking broadly
enough to exclude the many exceptions who still add appreciably to the
diminishing supply of domestic workers, there is no longer the blud seeking
of a new life in a new country that
once sent them elmost as a matter of
course to the intelligence offices.
Friends are here already who know the
topes and the market. Many who
come have work already in prospect.
Many others have friends or relatives
with whom they can stop pending a
decision as to the kind of work in
which they will seek employment—
and the amusement of this interim, it
need hardly beadded, is the sensation—
all newspaper with its ofcreated. and the anusement of this interim, it need hardly be added, is the sensational newspaper with its eternal "pretty gri" golfing, automobiling, marrying riches, or being charmingly manteared. The typical Boston candidate for domestic service is therefore already somewhat familiar with it either by practical experience or hearsny, and is looking amoreover for the ensiget kind of an army of the little of an army of the control of an army of the present and the present service service and the present service s log moreover for the ensignt kind of work in the pleasantest kind of an environment; if by chance she is willing to lake anything that may offer, her friends advise her to specialize. As general housework is anything but a specialty, the supply of general houseworkers diminishes in proportion. Yet strange to say the question of wages is apparently not so important with many of these candidates for employment as that of environment, hours, distance from friends and anuscements, size of family, and the vertices other

distance from friends and annuements, size of family, and the various other items so painfully well known to the practiced trasure seeker.

The anceces of the day service, now in its infiney, but very randty growting, comes indeh nearer to climinating many of these questions and reducing the whole matter to a straight business arrangement. But the very term "binstness arrangement?" is comoxious to many employers; the idea still lingers that there is something of the ancient tribal capture in this quest of the housethat there is something of the ancient tribal capture in this quest of the household worker—or something, maybe, of the feedal system. And so there enters into the situation the final element of hasolubility—a large class of employers who hay down their arias and surrender without a struggle; who cous, cafole, llatter, and otherwise aggrandize the self-importance of the employee for fear of being her until that overesteemed person becomes utterly confeat of bising her until that over-esteemed person becomes utherly con-ceited and in very truth the haugity

estermen person uecomics utterly concented and in very truth the hadginy
creature of comic journalism. Frozen
by the over-unrogant employer and
melted by the over-indulgent the fair
model of an efficient servant is naturalby sadiy distorted.

Meantime prices, having Increased
faily one-third in the last five years,
keep on going up, with the percentage
of employers looking for general houseworkers several times greater than the
percentage of workors looking for gencral housework. Cooks and second
maids are also becoming more and
more difficult. Within the last year
the broad generalization has been made
that "domestic servants demand a
wage of \$5 and are unwilling to live
anywhere but in the heart of Boston."
To this may be added, however, a To this may be added, however, a settle of deductions drawn from the accords of the Domestic Reform League during the last twelvementh. From during the last twelvements. From them it appears that very few domes-tics are willing to travel more than ten miles from Boston; that the residential suburb, in which there are already many domestic servants, is much easier

many domestic rervants, is much easier to supply than the more rural suburb in which there is not the same hope of a neighborhood acquaintance; that a suburb whose residences are not conveniently near the street cars is difficult to provide with domestics and that a suburb that must be reached through a terminal clevated station is only a decree less so: that manufacturing subgree less so; that manufacturing sub-ults are unpopular; and that distance from a church is an important matter with the Catholic workers who consiwhich the cathoric workers who consti-tute about sixty per cent of the entire body of candidates for general house-work. As his been said already the wage is often evidently a less hu-portant consideration than these other strain consideration than these other conditions; indeed, the average wage, \$4.59-au average between the extremes of \$3.50 and \$7-asked by prospective employees is only eleven cents higher than the average wage offered by prospective complexes. But the strength of the condition of the conditions of than the average wage offered by pros-peritive couployers. But in actual practice the wage family paid is fre-quently even higher than the employee at first demanded, for individual treasure seekers, with cyes on the same treasure, have a way of bidding against each other.

treasure, have a way of bidding against each other.
On the other side of the altuation one finds that the number of orders for day service "accommodators" registered at the Dome-the Reform League has increased steadily from 550 in 1898 to 3920 in the year earling with last September—and that the bureau was able during the past year to fill 3608 of these orders. Here, evidently, so far as this very impact of distributing centre is concerned, the supply is almost equal to the demand—whereas the number of orders for purmanent service filled in a given six months of the same period was only thirty-one per cent of the total. An examination of the cost of maintaining the resident employee, moreover, shows iy thrity-one per cent of one form. An examination of the cost of maintaining the resident employee, moreover, shows that the expense of hiring day service even at \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day is not so brobubitive as many persons at first thought imagine. And the fact that regular hours and more clearly prescribed work are undoubtedly among the restons for the greater supply of workers is at least significant of a much wider development.

Atthough every city of any size has its own employment bureaus, and although few domestics can be persuaded to go ten miles from the city. Boston is nevertheless a center of hope for the

nevertheless a center of hope for the

State house. Here the young husband from all eastern Massachusetts struggles with the situation and learns hubble. The prospective domestic his social standing and domestic fuzury, the his of his self into, is one that may well municiple the strongest—or his young wife faces the fact that there is a growing distinction between the terms "servant" and "employee" and is likely to win in proportion as she adapts herself which proportion as she adapts herself

win in proportion as she adapts herself to it.

For many employers there is practically never any "servant gitt problem" whatever. But these are persons of lact, and fact unfortunately is a kind of genius. Yet it is also evident that this sudden increase in the supply is making it vastly easier to "get a girl" and should therefore give many a housekeeper a splendid opportunity to cuttivate the equalty nacessay att of "Keeping her."—Ralph Bergengren, in foston Transcript.

La Vieille Garde.

A Young Girl's Memories of the Celebrated Beauties of Paris to 1869. From "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph

Churchill" in the November Century.

Churchill to the November Century.

The celebrated beauties, most of them in the zenth of their fame, with whom the empress loved to surround herself, and whose portrait medalions adorted the walls of her boudoir in the Thileries, were conspicuous at these small dances. The Marquise de Guilfet, wife of the maneral and her sister. Madagne ies, were conspicuous at these small dances: The Marquise do Guillfet, wife of the general, and her sister, Madame Cordier, formerly Mesilemolsello Luftite, one fair, the other dark, would sometimes diess alike, making a lovely contrast. The Cointesse de Pourtales, whose bewitching face and fascinating manner won all hearts, also concerned nerself so seriously with pulities that she became the social link between the two camps of Legitimists and Hompartists. Comite de Pourtales, being of Swiss origin, had no compunction in becoming an imperalist, and they were great favorites at the Triferies. Madame de Pourtales later showed her guittude and devotion to the fallen monarchs by interceding for them with M. Thiers for the restoration of some of their property. Having visited them at Chischners in the dark year of 1873, and realizing their poverty, which was known to few, Madame de Pourtales never rested till she had succeeded in her task.

As a guil I remember seeing her at the opera, a vision of beauty in a cloud

ber task.

As a girl I remember seeing her at the opera, a vision of benuty in a cloud of tulle, with hor soft, brown hair, lovely, expressive eyes, and radiant smile. Later, when as a married woman I had the pleasure of knowing her. I adways found on my visits to woman I had the pleasine of knowing bur, I always found on my visits to Parts a pleasant welcome at her house in the rice Prombet, and from the chaon of her beamy and personality, and the vixelty of her conversation, could easily understand the sway she held over society. To this day, although a granditiother of many years standing, she's still a beautiful woman, and no Frenchman can speak of "La belie Melame" without saying, "Elle est elumante." For so many years did these beautiful women reign soest stomante." For so many years did these beautiful women reign superate that curious rivals christened them "Is vieife Garde," préverting the old saying with indicious aplices.

A young man who had prolonged his carl on his sweetheart a few inguts ago was surprised when a window in an upper story was raised as he left the house and the voice of the mistress called on. Thems. called out, "Leave and extra quart inte-morning, please!"-Aigonaut.

Western Life.

From the Denver Republican. Respectfully submitted to Composer Paceint for his threatened Western opera.

I buckled on a brace of guns and suffed to Wyoming.

And thought Fu kill some Indians etc day had thought Fu kill some Indians etc day had reached the glosuring.
But Indian realism that came to view upon the receivation.
Said: "Ah my dear old college chum, 1 give you suitanton".

For Western life alm't wild and woolly now; The Indian's know lots more than pinth "How!" They are up on Wagner, Ibs in. Abd ad. re the girls of Gibson— For Western life uin't wild unit woolly now!

I struck a little prairie town, and saw two cowboys greet,
And thought, "Now there'll be powder burnt,
when these two had men meet?"
But the drist one says to Number Two, "You
beat me, Dick, at tennis,
Now come along, oil obup, and read the

For Western life nin'l wild and woolly now; the cowboy knows a lot besides mere cow: He use twestep, do hemsticning. And do hay or passpeal plaching. And to hay or passpeal plaching. For Western life sin't wild and woolly now.

So in despair I turned unto a busy Western town
And hoped to see the gunfighters a mowing
of men down
But willed I toltered on the street to see blood
by the singon,
I fell before a green goods man, and then a
devit wagon.

For Western life ain't wild and woolly now There is no daily gaupowder now wow; There are bunce games galore, And the chandian noids the floor— But Western life ain't wild and woolly now.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mas. Winshow's Southin's syraut has been used by millioned first for their children while testing. If disturbed at high ton broken of your rest pain of Gutting Teeth sund at one on your rest pain of Gutting Teeth sund at one on the your of Children Teething. It will refleve the poor little saferer framediately. Depending north millions, there is made in the court in the saferer framediately. Depending and moves there is a will refleve the poor little saferer framediately. Depending in the millions, there is no millions nout in. It curves Diarrness, regulately between the times and moves for care wind to he, and gives mad not not specified in the condition of the oldes and best feature physicans and urself in the stands in the mesemption of one of the oldes and best feature physicans and urself in the Direct and is the prescription of one of the oldes and best feature physicans and urself in the Direct and stand paint mesemption of the oldes and best feature physicans and urself in the Direct and stand paint and stand paint of the South by all draggles turoughout the worth, description of the mount of the Pool and brigs Act, June Stin, 1994, Scridt number 1973.

A sea milemone has been known to the For Over Sixty Years.

A see anemone has been known to five

We recommend Carter's Iron Priisto every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged, particularly those who have thin, join flap, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the existence when containing the property and this chief scannor two theometric without breath. Value die for motion basel, and this chief scannor two theometric with other basels, and this chief scannor two them without brackly truth die for make. In motion basel, at 69 cents. Sold by drugging or sent by mall, see advertisement elegance.

No photographs are ever taken of wetners in China,

Tacir genify selled and good cilied on the system resulty make them in period title pill. They give the title pill but it hem. Cutter Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

A family is never too basy to listen when the lady on the dollar talks. Derangement of the liver, with consultration, in-Jures the complexion, induce plumples, sultow-sellin. Homove the cause by ching Carter's Little Liver Pills. Uno a dose. Try them.

Discontent is the want of soil reliance; it is the infirmity of will.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's from Pills. heless a center of hope for the That yield to the use of exters from M Those who are traded with port of the city action hity and es of the cases, argue sweam, etc., doubtly troop.

Women's Dep't.

Another Labor Federation for Woman Suffrage.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at its recent annual meeting, passed a resolution in favor of woman suffrage.

Concerning Women.

At the election just held in England, three women were elected municipal connelliors, for the first time in bistory.

"A woman give the ground on which the first free school in America is located; women held the first meeting in profest against the infamous stamp act; a woman gave America her than and her battle hymn," said Mr. George F. Rinchari at the annual meeting of the lowa Woman Suffinge Association the other day.

Women's Franchise, published in London, is authority for the statement that the last General Election returns in New Zealand show that the women of that country realize their duties as citizens quite as much, if not more, than men do. The number of quali-fied non who fulled to vote exceeded the number of qualified women who the number of qualified women who failed to do so by 4,139.

In Holland, a proposed revision of the consiltation has been drafted by the chimet ministers, approved by the Council of State, and placed before Parliament for neiton. It not only gives women the ballot, but unkes them eligible to office. The annual meeting of the Adult Saffrage Committee, lately held in Rotterdam, was the largest up to date, about 29,000 persons attending. Thousands of women took part in the demonstration; the procession took nearly an hour to pass; and of the lwelve speakers at the great open-air meeting, ten spoke in favor of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson Pays Tribute to William Loyd Garrison.

Speaking of an address by Mrs. Cabry Club of Philadelphia, the Public Ledger says:—

ry Club of Philadelphia, the Public Ledger says:—
The assemblage, a briffiant one, included many of the well-known literaty and cultured folk of the city. Mrs. Cooker-Sinderson is a daughter of litehard Cabden. She become at an early agen bard student of Sixtenffalm. As she grew to young woman-host her knowledge increased and with this knowledge came a desire that women of England should be enknotpaled from political bondage and given the rights enjoyed by men.

She is an attractive woman of great culture and a pleasing speaker. ****
Her story of her own attempts to get a hearing before the English Partiament, her arrest and imprisonment, was dramatic and through her whole address she held her undience apell-bonard. Whatever the large nucleuce thought of her views in general, all were thoroughly impressed with the sincertly of the speaker,

Woman's rights she declared to be wom m's duties and a woman who took no lotares: In politics in England, she said, was looked down upon. For the final movement that brought emancipation in a very large sense to women in England, the gave the credit to our William Lloyd Garrison, whose visit to that country gave the movement so much impelies.

Speaking of her arrest and imprisonment, she said, "Six of as got together and decaded that we should be represented before that hody (Parliament), and agreed to stand shoulder to shoulder, no matter what might happen. Woman's rights she declared to be

and agreed to stand shoulder to shoulder, an matter what hight happen. We were arrested and imprisoned, but the recollection of all that is aweet to me because those momenta, whe are suffering for an ideal are the hap-

"Naughty, Naughty."

They are telling a good story in English army circles apropos of General Lord Wolseley's intense dislike of sweating. He was very strict against it, and officers were careful not to officers have been been appropriately and officers. far Lord worseley a missas distance of swearing. He was very strict against it, and officers were careful not to offend him when he was anywhere about. He went on a four of happeetion. through an Irith garrison whose comearer of the mutiny days, whose early habits bad clung to him.

This commander of course, had his troops out for Lord Wolseley's inspec-

trops out for Lord (Wolseley's inspec-tion, and the parade was progressing satisfactority, when the continuater gave the bugier an order to enough the "charge." To his lateuse construction the bugier blew the "etreat."

The commander could hardly restrain himself his face grow purple with rage and he braced himself for the usual outburst of profamity. But before its could get started he caught Lord (Volse-ley's eye on him and he choked ha count get traited he caught Lard Wolse-ley's eye on him and he choked that oaths back. Yet, somehow, he had to give yet his feelings. He looked blank-ly around, dug his spure into his horse, and, fiding to the unhappy bugger yetled at the top of his voice: "Oh, you naughty, naughty bugger?"

The Limit.

biggs—You don't seem to be paying as much attention to Miss (Figgleton as you did and she's such a popular lady, too. What's the matter?

Grigge-I gottomign. I didu't mand her popularity so much, but I'il ne hanged if I'il stand for mimograph fore letters with my usage filled to from any female on earth!—Toledo Blade, /

Mistress—Norah, I told you to give that thun with the hant orgin a quarter to go down to the next block and grind his muchine in front of Mr. Upps-Fart's house—and he's out here on the sidewalk again!

Notch—Yls inno. He says the leady in the next block gave had a

dollar lo come back here, mann-Chicago Tritune. "Henry is a brave man. The other night his wife thought she heard a burgbar."

"And he went down——?"
"No. He had the courage to felt her he was afraid."—Cuete.

*Dacs your Son profit by your example? Destile Immate voor successes and avoid your intelakes?"

*Naw. He wants to get married.? — Cleveland Leader.

Does dentistage to heaven, Withern beine. They less bear in solathey kin

I Yet rost,

Historical and Genealogical.

Motes: and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the allowing rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dittes must be clearly writed.

2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.

8. Make all queries as brieflast consistent with clearness.

4. Write on one side of the payer only.

5. In suswering queries always give the date of the payer, the namber of the query sind the signature.

5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, unist be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its rignature.

Miss E. M. Tiller,

Newport Historical Rooms,

Newport Historical Rooms,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1997.

NOTES.

Sween-From Land Evidence of Warwick, R. I., Book I. p. 92: Nov. 3, 1686, James Sweet of Kings-ton to son Benoni, of Kingston, 50 acres lot and two divided shares of meadow at Mashautatack and 3 of all my purchase in Mashautatack except two 50 nere lots. •

p. 93:
Nov. S, 4686, James Sweet of Kingston (now earlied Rochester) to son James of Prudence, and Nathaniel Greens of Kingston, each 50 acres of land at Mashantatack and 3 of all my land and me adow there.

9. 81:

p. 91: Sept. 6, 1686, Deputy Governor John

Sept. 6, 1885, Deputy Governor John Greens ("when about to leave for England") deeded to his sister Mary & her husband James Sweet 20 acres.
p. 94: Nov. 8, 1686, James Greene brother of Deputy Governor John Greene, deeds to his sister, Mary Sweet, house and goods at Masbantatack and Warwick, which were deeded to him July 32, 1865 for —7 of said Mary and her children.

July 32, 1865 for —7 of said Mary and her children.

P. 246; July 6, 1703, Phillip Sweet, son of James & Mary, and wife Elizabeth, of Coweset, deed to, Jonathan Illillof Prodence (his brother James Sweet married Mary Pearce widow of Robert Hill)

") of farm lated to me No. 8; § of 1-17 of purchase No. 6 Warwick, always excepting by boursted 41 Daysest each excepting my homested at tweet and are whole right on east side of roadway toward the sex; and also 0] acres of said farm which I sold to George Vanghan of East Greenwich." (June 2 1683 sep 176)

9, 1985, see p. 70.) P. 92: Nov. 8, 1986, Junies Sweet, Senior, to son Philip, of Providence "all land in Providence of father John Sweet deceased, one, of first purchasers

there of."
P. 135: March 14, 1691-2, James Sweet
Jr., to Samuel Stafford, northwestern
part of Warwick Neck, 6 acres, bounded North by Samuel Gorton, South by
Jere Westcott, sea and West highway.
Note: Your Sweet correspondent W.
S. in othery 6482 mentions "Mary

Note: Your Sweet correspondent W. S. in query 0452 mentions "Mary widow of Isaac Sweet."

By reference to next to last deed above it is proved that her husband's name was John. Further it is recorded that he died in 1637 at their home. In Salem Mass., and soon after sine removed to Providence, R. I., where she was assigned land the same year and 1638 married (2) Rev. Exekter Holliman, of Warwick.—Ir. B. C.

OUERIES.

6551. COOKE. SHERMAN—Hints for a Mayflower line from Francis Cooke. Elizabeth Cooke (of John, (2) Francis(1)) married Dadlel Wilcox, 1661, of Dartmouth, Portsmouth & Tiverton (Devis, p. 69, 287. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, p. 422.) he died July 2, 1702. (Austin, 422). Arnold gives (Vol. 14, p. 110) 1707, but this is probably a misprint. She died Dec. 6, 1715. (Arnold, IV, 115.) Daniel Wilcox's will (Austin, 422) gives land to daughter hydin. This dau.

Lydis, married, May 26, 1702,

Dydis, married, May 26, 1702, Thomas Sherman. (Arnold IV, p. 37, Portsmouth.) He was born Aug. 8, 1859. (Arnold IV, 90.) She married (2) Thomas Potter: (Arnold VI, V, p. 37, North Kingstown, Austin, 425.) Their soo

Their soo.

Benjamin, was a weaver, and lived in South Kingstown, R. J. March 11, 1727-3, John Sheldou was appointed guardian of George and Benjamin Sherman. (South Kingstown Probate Book, L. 2, 61).

Book, 11, p. 61.)

Ap. 14, 1735, Benjamin Sherman appointed guardian of his sister Susannad Caughter of Thomas, (Do.

11, 140.)
Probate Book 5, p. 42, So. Kingstown gives an item, in regard to Benjamin Sherman as administrator of estate of Lydia Potter.
Land Evidence, Vol. 3, p. 388, gives the following:

Land Evidence, Vol. 3, p. 388, gives the following:

Benjamin Sherman, of South Kingstown, (weaver) with the consent and approbation of Lydia Potter, of South Kingstown, who is also mother and guardian to the said Benjamin, conveyed to Daniel Bherman (condwalner) his interesting certain codals, real and personal, that belonged to bis father, Thomas Bherman, deceased. Dated May 8, 1780.

personal, that belonged to his father, Thomas Bherman, deceased. Dated May 8, 1730.

Apr. 8, 1730.

Apr. 8, 1782. "Whereas this Council this day. Reed. Information and complaint that Benjamin Sherman is not capable to transact his bheluess he being at this present time non composiments. There upon this Council takes the sd Benjamin and his estat- under their Care and appoint Isaac Tanner of this town his Guardian he the sd Tanner giving bond in the sum of five hundred pounds with two Bireties for his faithful discharge do agreeable with law. (Probate Book, 8, p. 87.)

Page 76 of the "Register Book of St Paul's Church," North Kingstown, gives the haphem of Benjamin Sherman, "commonly known by the mame of Hen Sherman," See also Arnold, Vol. 10, p. 371, 'Baptis of St. Paul's Church," Narraganestt, "Benjamin Sherman, adult, commonly known as Ben," May 20, 1602, (Must bra min-print, meaning 1762, as original esys 1702.)

Isaac Tanner and Lydia Sherman, of Benjamin, merron, how West.

1702)
Isaac Tanner and Lydla Sherman, of Benjamin, married by Wm. Walte, Justice, Dec. 8, 1759. (Arnold's Vital Records, South Kingstown, Vol. 6, p. 82.) Would like list of Isaac's children, with dates and authorities.—M. C.

0352. RATHHONE-John Russtone, later spetted Rathbono, was of New Shoreham, now Block Island, R. L. in-May I, 1801, and was one of those who met at the house of Dr. Alenek, in Rox. bury, Mass, to confer about the purchase of Block Island from Governor Wil-llam Endicott and two or three others, to whom it had been granted for services. His father, John Raibbone, is said to have come in the Speedwell, one of the consorts of the Mayflower in 1620, and to have settled in Rhode Island.

Join Rathbone was a man of large possesions, and in 1689, when three French vessels put in at this island, the commanders inquired as to the largest owners on the place; they were told John Rathbone was of the first standing; they mistook his son for himself; bound and tortured him, but did not secure snything from him; by his bravery he saved his father. John Rathbone, sentor, married Magaret—; both were deceased in 1702. What was her maiden name, and when were they married?

They had Children:

1. Thomas, born 1657.

William, Joseph, Samuel, born August, 3, 1672, Sainh,

Margaret, Elizabeth, outd be glad to learn dates of blrb

death. Of these children Samuel remained on the Island, and in Jils family was kept the old "Oxford Rible" in which the family record was written. With the generation of Sanuel, Junior, this maine was spelled Rathbun.—J. S.

6553. WEEDEN—Would be glad to know the ancestry and name of wife of Daniel Weeden, of Jamestown; R. I., also dates of birth. He left a will, which is recorded in Jamestown Book for Town Council business, No. 4, page 241

1344.

To the first item he gives to his beloved Wife, Hamash Werden, the uso and improvement of my great room and befroom adjoining during her natural life, together with household furniture, etc.

The 2nd. Item mentions his daughter flumph Weeden.

ter Hannah Weeden.

The 3rd. Item mentions his daugh-Hannah Weeden.

The 4th. Item mentions his daugh-ter Catharine, the wife of Robert Wat-son and Damaris the wife of Fones Hanytos.

son and Damaris the wife of Fones Hopkins.
The 5th, Item mentions his Four (4) grand children, namely, Sarsh, Hannah, Weeden and Phebe Watson, the children of Job and Phebe Watson. The 6th, Item mentions his daughter in is w Margaret, the widow of my son William.
The 7th, Item mentions his three grand children, Meritah, Sarah and William Weeden, children of his son William Weeden, children of his three The 5th, Item mentions his three

William Weeten.
The 3th Item mentions his three Sons, John, Peleg and Daufel.
The 9th Item mentions his Son Peleg Weeden and his Son Daufel.
The 10th Item mentions a girt of a woman by the name of Mary Wilkey. The last Item mentions and appoints his Sons, John, Peleg and Dantel as co-executor of his Will and he gives into them the rest and residue and remainder of his estate.

The Will is dated 14th, Day of May A. D. 1799 and is registered January 6th, A. D. 1802.—R. F.

6551. SWEET. CONGROUN-Would like information concerning the Sweet and Congdon families of North Kingstown, R. I. II have found the following items on the records. Can any one add done.

add data?

I find a deed of William Weaver and A find a deed of William Weaver and Alix to Sylvester Sweet of Prodeice Island, November 29, 1755; this Sylvester Seems to have been barn in 1725, married in 1748 to Walt Brown of Providence. Then there is a deed of John Austin to Sylvester Sweet, land in No Kingstown, June, 1764. Also a deed from Sylvester Sweet of No. Kingstown, to Rhenzer Smithof No. Kingstown, 1767. In this deed wife Patienre town, 1767. In this deed wife Patienre

town, 157. In this deed wife Patience gives up her right of dower.

I would like further information concerning Sylvester, but there is no other reference to him of the records, and although I examined every Sweet will, there was not one that mentioned son Sylvester.

there was not one that mentioned son Sylvester.

There ware two Pallence Congdons in No. Kingstown, one born Feb. 24, 1743, of John and Patience (Northup) Congdon, who were married Nov. 16, 1727. But this Pattence married Ephrain Gardner in 1761, and is mentioned in the will of her mother. Patience Congdon, 681ed Jan. 15, 1756, recorded Oct. 11, 1756, neutrons eight daughters of son William deceased, Ann. Hannah, Patlence, Susannah, Mercy, Mary, Dorcas and Sarah; and son John is appointed guardian to all under 18.

This son William Congdon's will had been sworn to (date gone) Dec. 1755, and mentioned daughter Hauhah Eldred, youngest daughters, Patlence,

Eldred, youngest daughter, Patlence, Mary, Dorcas, Sary, and Marcy.
In 1766, Ann, widow of William was appointed guardian over Mary, Dorcas and Sarah. As Patience was one of the younger children at time of her father's death, but not one of those who lifed to have a guardian in 1768. who had to have a guardian in 1766, it is fair to suppose that she was married by this time.
Can any one straighten out these Congdons?—L. M.

Inspector of Muisances.

The Inspector of Nuissuces reports that during the month of November 366 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where made or non-freezing closets were found, 250; defective fluk trap, 1; renewed, 1; waste water from water closet running into cellar, 1; sink waste stopped up, 1; clesned, 1; waste from sink running under house, 1; waste pipes leaking into yard, 2; no sewer connections, water runs into street, 2; connected, 1; drain stopped up, 1; cleaned, 1; odors from inneed sink, 1; foul oders from filth in cellar, 1; cleaned, 1; foul odors from filthy water in cellar, 1; pumped out, 1; tilrly yards, 2; yards found clean, 32; nuisance from urine from stable, 1; shated, 1; mulsance from hens, 1; vaults found Premises where maids or non-freezing intisance from water from manner pit, 14 milsance from hens, 1; vaults found clean, 2; half full or less, 8; full or overflowing, 5; vanits condemned, nothing done, 1; not classified, 5; mapectious for contagious and infectious diseases, dipitheria, 9; typhoid fever, 2. One sample of water sent to State Board of Health for analysis.

Portsmouth.

Aquidneck Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9.

High Priest-Charles L. Sewell, High Priesis—Charles D. Sewell, Kings—B. A. Chase. Scribe—Henry Marz. Tremsgre—Henry C. Anthony. Ecctetary—H. Frank Asthony. Chaplain—Charles G. Thomas. Captain of the Host—Filtert A. Sis-on.

unt. R. A. C.—Seth Anthony.
Masters of the Vell—Franklin Porer, W. H. Bono, William B. Anthony.
Tyler—Charles Carr.

Deputy Sherlif Frank L. DeBlole was in Providence the past week,

Have Little to Aid Them In Unrayel-

Ing the Fay Mystery Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6.-There has as yet been no arrest in connection with the murder of Cora E. Pay, the young woman who was strangled to

Chief of Police Muthews says that he has no then that any arrest will be effected for a day or so. While several men have been brought to headquarters and put through a rigid examina-tion all have been released.

Every man whose photograph was found in the girl's room has been questloued, but all have established a saltsfactory althi.

One new circumstance that has come to light is that upon Monday Miss Far destroyed all her correspondence. Her teasons for such a step remain a mystery at present.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 5.-Miss Cora E. Fay, who was found dead in the hallway of her home. 3 Lincoln street was murdered. Medical Exambier Bacon reported, at the close of an autopsy, that the victin had been assaulted and strangled. Finger marks were found on her throat.

Miss Fay was 35, the daughter of Mrs. Susan M. Fay. Owen Crogan. who ludges in the house, found the body at the foot of the states when he started for work, and notified the police.. Sev eral smilwiches which Miss Fay had purchased were scattered about the

Smoke Fild Ira men House Boston, Dec. 6.- Forty fumales of a enement building on North street were obliged to leave their quarters hastily late last night to save themselves from suffocation. Fire, which damaged the store of Morris Rosenbury on the street floor, filled the house with smoke. The firemen assisted several persons out of the building. The loss does not exceed

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

F. N. FULLERTON, December 5, 1907—12.7 City Clerk.

Why Not Have a Villa at Newport?

Foshionable land at 4 cents,

W. G. PECKHAM, Kuhn-Loeb Blcg., New York City.

Books for Young People.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PROPIC.

THE LITTLE COLONEL'SKNIGHT COMES RIDING,
Andre F. Johnson.

BEATRICE LEIGH AT COLLEGE,
BY Julia A. Schwartz.
A WEST POINT YEARLING,
BY Gopt. P. B. Motone.

MAKING THE FRESH MAN TEAM,
BY T. T. Hare.
AN ANNAPOLIS PLERE,
Hy Ed. L. Beach.

CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EX-CHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhodo Island, at the close of business.

l	December 9, 1907.	
	RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
	Lorus and discounts	\$313,504,81
	Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3.221 65
	U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
	Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,750 00
	Ronds, securities, etc.	156.230.71
	Bonking-nouse, furniture and fixtur	es 21.000 (0
	Due from National Banks (not re-	•
	serve agents)	1,477 03,
	Due from approved reservo agents'	34,540 58
	Chacks and other cash items	1,001.56
	Evolunges for clearing house?	2.506 08
	Notes of other National Blacks	1 1/1/2 00

Fractional paper currency, nickels LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN

Specie 32,649 06 Legal-tender notes 3,640 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-urer (5 per cent. of circulation) 36,295 08 5,000 06 \$693,846 DA LIABILITIES. DOLLARS.

LIABILITIES. DOTILANS.
Capital atock paid in 9100,000 00 of Surplus fund 55,000 00 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 20,052 05 each ta

Total J Section 1 Total J Section 1 Total J Section 1 Total J Section 1 Total I, George H. Froud, Cashler of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the beat of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashler. Subscribed and sworn toefore me this file day of December, 1997.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Halph H. Barker, David Braman, Directors.

H. Barker, David Braman, Directors.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. L. Sovember B. A. D. 1997.

ARTHUR L. PECKHAM presents to this Court his petition, in writing berowth prosents to this result of the proving local between the profession of the property of the proving local may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and limit letters festimentary on the safet of said deceased may be granted to thus, said petitioner, as the sole Excentor of said with.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

hith, sold petitioner, as the sole Executor of sold with white the consideration of sold petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in sold Middle-lown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of the cember next, A. B. 1867, at one of clock p. m. and that notice thereof be published for four-teen days, once a week at least, in the Argeport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City
of Newport, November 28th, 1977.

Estate of Clarence A. Hammelt.
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting
No be the last Will and Testement of Clarence A. Hammelt, late of said Newport, decreach, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of becamber next, at 16 o'clock a; m., at the Probate Chair Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice the published for feature days, once it week, in the Newport Mercary.

HUNGAN A. HAZAITD,
Cledit.

POLICE ALL AT SEA

We are ready with our XMAS display, bigger and better than ever. You will find here suitable gifts for every one, ranging in price from a fewcents to hundreds of dollars.

In addition to the lowest price you will receive tickets with your paid purchase except on

EDISON AND VICTOR GOODS,

ON THAT

Elegant Jewett Upright Plano, value \$400,

which we are giving away Christmas Eve.

We have arranged a special delivery service on large articles so that they will be delivered at just the right time.

A Few Suggestions.

NEW PIANOS from \$250.

PIANOS not new, but in splendid order, from \$190.

Planolas, \$225.

THE VICTOR, from \$10 to \$100. EDISON PHONOGRAPHS, from \$12.50 to \$55.

VIOLINS, from \$3.

MANDOLINS, from \$3.

GUITARS, from \$6. BANJOS, from \$5.

MUSIC BOXES, from 48 cents. DRUMS, from 23 cents;

Come here first, you will not only save time but money.

Head Your Shopping List BARNEY'S.

Barney's Music Store,

154 THAMES STREET.

DEAR OLD SANTA CLAUS.

He's just as he looks. He'd like to stop and take each one of you in his arms and give you a good big hug. Every minute of his life is spent in planning something to bring you pleasure and happiness. 'He's been working overtime for you this year and never has he planned anything so enchanting as this Xmas Fairy Land, never has he come to us so loaded down with Xmas beauty-ten great wagon loads, and it isn't half here yet. You'll fairly dance with glee when you get sight of it. Such beauty, such nevelty and such little prices as he's putting on it all, you'll scarcely believe your eyes; the generous old soul, he'd like to give away every blessed thing he's filling this big store with; but of course he can't exactly do that, though he's making the price of each gift so small that the timest little pocketbook will never find its Xmas shopping burdensome if it does its choosing here. He'll soon say come, sooner than you 'think, perhaps, so have your lists all ready and come at the word to Santa's Little Fairy City.

A. C. TITUS CO.'S,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

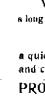
A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco confingration with the highest credit. The cost is

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.



WHICH FOR YOU?

a long cold tramp through the snow and, slush-10c. for car fares—

a quick telephone message with comforts and convenience.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO. LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. 1
November 19, A. D. 1997.

ESTHEIL A. PECKHAM, the Guardian of
the persons and estates of her two minor
children.

ESTHER RLY PECKHAM and MAY
BARKETT PECKHAM, in writing, representing that her said wards are
each selerd and possessed in her rown right of
an undivided twentleth part of two certain
parcels or tracts of land situated in said Middictown, and bounded thus, to wit:

The first parcel contains about fave and
one-half series, more or less, has a dwelling
house and other buildings and improvements
thereon, and is bounded: Northerly, on land
of Beofamin Hall, Junior; Esseriy, on land
of Beofamin Hall, Junior; Esseriy, on land
of Beofamin Hall, Junior; Esseriy, on land
of Juseph Deterra; Southerly, on fredcham's
Lane, so-called; and Westerly, on itand of
Articlia, wife of Elista C. Peckham.

The second purcel contains about fifteen
acres, more or less, has haprovements thereon, and bounds fortherly, parily on land of
Articlia, wife of Elista C. Peckham; Southerly, on Peckham's Lane; and yestely on land
of Beejamin Hall, Jr.; Esslery, on land of
Articlia, Wife of Elista C. Peckham; Southerly, on Peckham's Lane; and Westerly, on
Wapping Roud; and Hat it would be to the
advantage and benefit of her said warnis to
self theoryish, little und interest in said two
described parcels of real estate and make
of the Investment of the proceeds of sale, and
praying His Court to onth Fize, Incape and
enpower her, to her said capacity of Guardian, to sell at private sale, for not less than
Skö, the two twentleth parts and all the right,
title and interest of thesaid Esther Bly Peckiam and May Barrett Peckham, in and to
fall two described parcels of real estale, to
convey lite same to the purchaser thereof,
and Invest the private sale, for not less than
Skö, the two twentleth parts and all the right,
title and interest of thesaid Esther Bly Pecklam and May Barrett Peckham, in and to
fall two described parcels of real estale, to
convey lite same of the purchase for for e H-Zi-dw ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Mr. Max Lovy has been confined to lils home by il luces.

